

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

## FORM S-6EL24

Registration statements of unit investment trusts

Filing Date: **1994-01-10**  
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### FILER

#### **NUVEEN TAX EXEMPT UNIT TRUST SERIES 716**

CIK: **883007** | State of Incorporation: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231**  
Type: **S-6EL24** | Act: **33** | File No.: **033-51855** | Film No.: **94500819**

Business Address  
*C/O JOHN NUVEEN & CO INC  
333 WEST WACKER DRIVE  
CHICAGO IL 60606  
3129177947*

## SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

## FORM S-6

For Registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of Securities of Unit Investment Trusts Registered on Form N-8B-2.

A. Exact Name of Trust: NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST, SERIES 716

B. Name of Depositor: JOHN NUVEEN & CO. INCORPORATED

C. Complete address of Depositor's principal executive offices:

333 West Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

D. Name and complete address of agents for service:

JOHN NUVEEN & CO. INCORPORATED  
Attn: James J. Wesolowski  
333 West Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

CHAPMAN AND CUTLER  
Attn: Daniel C. Bird, Jr.  
111 West Monroe Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60603

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)

on (date) pursuant to paragraph (b) of rule 485

60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)

on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a) of rule (485 or 486)

E. Title and amount of securities being registered: An indefinite number of Units pursuant to Rule 24f-2 promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

F. Proposed maximum offering price to the public of the securities being registered: Indefinite

G. Amount of filing fee: \$500 (as required by Rule 24f-2)

H. Approximate date of proposed sale to the public:

As soon as practicable after the effective  
date of the registration statement

- - - - - Check box if it is proposed that this filing will become effective  
- - - - - on (Date) at (Time) pursuant to Rule 487.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a) may determine.

Information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This Prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or the

solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any State in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any State.

JANUARY 6, 1994  
SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

NUVEEN Tax-Exempt Unit Trusts  
PROSPECTUS  
Series 711  
January 6, 1994

INTEREST INCOME TO THE TRUSTS AND TO UNITHOLDERS, IN THE OPINION OF COUNSEL, UNDER EXISTING LAW IS EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX. CAPITAL GAINS, IF ANY, ARE SUBJECT TO TAX. IN ADDITION, INTEREST INCOME OF STATE TRUSTS IS, IN THE OPINION OF COUNSEL, EXEMPT, TO THE EXTENT INDICATED, FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES. INTEREST INCOME OF ANY TRUST OTHER THAN A STATE TRUST MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATE AND LOCAL TAXES.

CURRENTLY OFFERED AT PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE PLUS INTEREST ACCRUED TO THE DATE OF SETTLEMENT. MINIMUM PURCHASE--EITHER \$5,000 OR 50 UNITS, WHICHEVER IS LESS.

THE NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST, SERIES 711 consists of five underlying separate unit investment trusts designated as California Insured Trust 219, Florida Insured Trust 184, Massachusetts Insured Trust 109, New Jersey Insured Trust 171 and Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175. Each Trust initially consists of delivery statements relating to contracts to purchase Bonds and, thereafter, will consist of a diversified portfolio of obligations issued by or on behalf of states and territories of the United States and authorities and political subdivisions thereof (see SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS), the interest on which is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuers, exempt from Federal income tax under existing law. In addition, the interest on Bonds in each State Trust is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuers of the obligations, exempt from such State's income taxes, if any. All obligations in each Traditional Trust are rated in the category "A" or better by Standard & Poor's Corporation or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. on the Date of Deposit. All obligations in each Insured Trust are covered by policies of insurance obtained from the Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation guaranteeing payment of principal and interest when due. All such policies of insurance remain effective so long as the obligations are outstanding. As a result of such insurance, the Bonds in each portfolio of the Insured Trusts have received a rating of "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and the Bonds in the Insured Trusts and the Units of each such Trust have received a rating of "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation. INSURANCE RELATES ONLY TO THE BONDS IN THE INSURED TRUSTS AND NOT TO THE UNITS OFFERED HEREBY OR TO THEIR MARKET VALUE. (See Section 5.)

THE OBJECTIVES of the Trusts are tax-exempt income and conservation of capital through a diversified investment in tax-exempt Bonds. (SEE SECTIONS 2, 3 AND 11.) The payment of interest and the preservation of principal are, of course, dependent upon the continuing ability of the issuers of Bonds and of any insurer thereof to meet their obligations thereunder. There is no guarantee that the Trusts' objectives will be achieved.

DISTRIBUTIONS of interest received by each Trust will be made semi-annually unless the Unitholder elects to receive them monthly or quarterly. (SEE SECTION 13.) Distribution of funds in the Principal Account, if any, will ordinarily be made semi-annually.

FOR ESTIMATED LONG TERM RETURNS AND ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURNS to Unitholders in each Trust on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit. (SEE PAGE 3 AND SECTION 9.)

THE PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE per Unit of each Trust during the initial offering period is equal to a pro rata share of the OFFERING prices of the Bonds in such Trust's portfolio plus a sales charge of up to 4.90% of the Public Offering Price (equivalent to 5.152% of the net amount invested); the sales charge is somewhat lower on Trusts with lesser average maturities. (SEE SECTION 6.) The Secondary Market Public Offering Price per Unit for each Trust will be equal to a pro rata share of the sum of BID prices of the Bonds in such Trust plus the sales charges determined based on the number of years remaining to the maturity of each Bond. Accrued interest from the preceding Record Date to, but not including, the settlement date is added to the Public Offering Price. The sales charge is reduced on a graduated scale for sales involving at least \$100,000 or 1,000 Units and will be applied on whichever basis is more favorable to the purchaser. (SEE SECTION 6.)

A UNITHOLDER MAY REDEEM UNITS at the office of the Trustee, United States Trust Company of New York, at prices based upon the BID prices of the Bonds. The price received upon redemption may be more or less than the amount paid by Unitholders, depending upon the value of the Bonds on the date of tender for redemption. (SEE SECTION 19.) The Sponsor, although not required to do so, intends to make a secondary market for the Units of the Trusts at prices based upon the BID prices of the Bonds in the respective Trusts. (SEE SECTION 7.)

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

NUVEEN Tax-Exempt Unit Trusts

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ESTIMATED LONG TERM RETURNS  
AND  
ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURNS FOR THE TRUSTS

Following are the Estimated Long Term and Estimated Current Returns for each Trust on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit, under the monthly, quarterly and semi-annual plans of distribution (SEE SECTION 3):

Estimated Long Term Returns

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

TRUST	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	SEMI-ANNUAL
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
California Insured Trust 219.....	5.02%	5.05%	5.07%
Florida Insured Trust 184.....	4.98%	5.01%	5.03%
Massachusetts Insured Trust 109.....	4.94%	4.96%	4.98%
New Jersey Insured Trust 171.....	4.79%	4.83%	4.84%
Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175.....	4.96%	4.99%	5.01%

</TABLE>

Estimated Current Returns

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

TRUST	PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION		
	MONTHLY	QUARTERLY	SEMI-ANNUAL
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
California Insured Trust 219.....	4.94%	4.97%	4.99%
Florida Insured Trust 184.....	4.93%	4.96%	4.98%
Massachusetts Insured Trust 109.....	4.91%	4.94%	4.96%
New Jersey Insured Trust 171.....	4.73%	4.76%	4.78%
Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175.....	4.92%	4.95%	4.97%

</TABLE>

The Estimated Long Term Return for each Trust is a measure of the return to the investor earned over the estimated life of the Trust. The Estimated Long Term Return represents an average of the yields to maturity (or call) of the Bonds in the Trust's portfolio calculated in accordance with accepted bond practice and adjusted to reflect expenses and sales charges. Under accepted bond practice, tax-exempt bonds are customarily offered to investors on a "yield price" basis, which involves computation of yield to maturity or to an earlier call date (whichever produces the lower yield), and which takes into account not only the interest payable on the bonds but also the amortization or accretion to a specified date of any premium over or discount from the par (maturity) value in the bond's purchase price. In calculating Estimated Long Term Return, the average yield for the Trust's portfolio is derived by weighting each Bond's yield by the market value of the Bond and by the amount of time remaining to the date to which the Bond is priced. Once the average portfolio yield is computed, this figure is then reduced to reflect estimated expenses and the effect of the maximum sales charge paid by investors. The Estimated Long Term Return and Estimated Current Return calculations do not take into account the delays in payments to Unitholders for the first few months of Trust operations, and it also does not take into account the difference in the timing of payments to Unitholders who choose quarterly or semi-annual plans of distribution, each of which will reduce the return.

Estimated Current Return is computed by dividing the Net Annual Interest Income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. In contrast to Estimated Long Term Return, Estimated Current Return does not reflect the amortization of premium or accretion of discount, if any, on the Bonds in the Trust's portfolio. Net Annual Interest Income per Unit is calculated by dividing the annual interest income to the Trust, less estimated expenses, by the number of Units outstanding.

Net Annual Interest Income per Unit, used to calculate Estimated Current Return, will vary with changes in fees and expenses of the Trustee and the Evaluator and with the redemption, maturity, exchange or sale of Bonds. A Trust may experience expenses and portfolio changes different from those assumed in the calculation of Estimated Long Term Return. There thus can be no assurance that the Estimated Current Returns or the Estimated Long Term Returns quoted herein will be realized in the future. Both the Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long Term Return quoted herein are based on the market value of the underlying Bonds on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit; subsequent calculations of these performance measures will reflect the then current market value of the underlying Bonds and may be higher or lower. For more information, see Section 9. The Sponsor will provide estimated cash flow information relating to a Trust without charge to each potential investor in a Trust who receives this prospectus and makes an oral or written request to the Sponsor for such information.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRUSTS ON  
JANUARY 5, 1994+

Sponsor and Evaluator..... John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated  
Trustee..... United States Trust Company of New York

The income, expense and distribution data set forth below have been calculated for Unitholders receiving MONTHLY distributions. Unitholders choosing distributions quarterly or semi-annually will receive slightly higher returns because of the lower Trustee's fees and expenses under such plans. (SEE SECTION

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

<S>	California Insured Trust 219		Florida Insured Trust 184		Massachusetts Insured Trust 109	
	<C>		<C>		<C>	
Principal Amount of Bonds in Trust.....	\$	3,500,000	\$	3,500,000	\$	3,500,000
Number of Units.....		35,000		35,000		35,000
Fractional Undivided Interest in Trust Per Unit.....		1/35,000		1/35,000		1/35,000
Public Offering Price--Less than 1,000 Units						
Aggregate Offering Price of Bonds in Trust.....	\$	3,389,887	\$	3,383,225	\$	3,476,503
Divided by Number of Units.....	\$	96.85	\$	96.66	\$	99.33
Plus Sales Charge*.....	\$	4.99	\$	4.98	\$	5.12
Public Offering Price Per Unit(1).....	\$	101.84	\$	101.64	\$	104.45
Redemption Price Per Unit (exclusive of accrued interest).....	\$	96.36	\$	96.17	\$	98.85
Sponsor's Initial Repurchase Price Per Unit (exclusive of accrued interest).....	\$	96.85	\$	96.66	\$	99.33
Excess of Public Offering Price Per Unit over Redemption Price Per Unit.....	\$	5.48	\$	5.47	\$	5.60
Excess of Public Offering Price Per Unit over Sponsor's Initial Repurchase Price Per Unit.....	\$	4.99	\$	4.98	\$	5.12
Calculation of Estimated Net Annual Interest Income Per Unit						
Annual Interest Income(2).....	\$	5.2025	\$	5.1859	\$	5.3052
Less Estimated Annual Expense.....	\$	.1751	\$	.1751	\$	.1751
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income(3).....	\$	5.0274	\$	5.0108	\$	5.1301
Daily Rate of Accrual Per Unit.....	\$	.01397	\$	.01392	\$	.01425
Estimated Current Return(4).....		4.94%		4.93%		4.91%
Estimated Long Term Return(4).....		5.02%		4.98%		4.94%

<FN>

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Evaluations for purpose of sale, purchase or redemption of Units are made as of 4 p.m. Eastern time on the business day next following receipt of an order by the Sponsor or Trustee. (See Section 6.)

+ The business day prior to the Date of Deposit.

\* National and State, 5.152%; Long Intermediate, 4.439%; Intermediate, 4.058%; Short Intermediate, 3.093%; Short Term, 2.564% (4.9%, 4.25%, 3.9%, 3.0% and 2.5% of the Public Offering Prices, respectively.)

(1) Units are offered at the Public Offering Price plus accrued interest from the preceding Record Date to, but not including, the date of settlement (normally five business days after purchase). The Date of Deposit of the Fund has been designated as the First Record Date for all plans of distribution of the Trusts and, accordingly, for Units purchased on the Date of Deposit, the following amounts of accrued interest to the settlement date will be added to the Public Offering Prices: California Insured Trust--\$.10, Florida Insured Trust--\$.10 and Massachusetts Insured Trust--\$.10. (See Section 8.)

(2) Assumes delivery of all Bonds. (See Section 4.) Interest income does not include accretion of original issue discount on "zero coupon" Bonds, Stripped Obligations or other original issue discount Bonds. (See "General Trust Information" in Section 3.)

(3) The amount and timing of interest distributions from each Trust under the various plans of distribution are shown in Section 3.

(4) Estimated Long Term Return for each Trust represents the average of the yields to maturity (or call) of the Bonds in the Trust's portfolio calculated in accordance with accepted bond practices and adjusted to reflect expenses and sales charges. Estimated Current Return is computed by dividing the Net Annual Interest Income per Unit by the Public Offering Price, and in contrast to Estimated Long Term Return does not reflect the amortization of premium or accretion of discount, if any. For more information see page 3 and Section 9.

</TABLE>

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#### ESSENTIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The income, expense and distribution data set forth below have been calculated for Unitholders receiving MONTHLY distributions. Unitholders choosing distributions quarterly or semi-annually will receive slightly higher returns because of the lower Trustee's fees and expenses under such plans. (SEE SECTION 3 FOR DATA RELATING TO THESE PLANS.)

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

<S>	New Jersey Insured Trust 171		Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175	
	<C>		<C>	
Principal Amount of Bonds in Trust.....	\$	3,500,000	\$	3,500,000
Number of Units.....		35,000		35,000
Fractional Undivided Interest in Trust Per Unit.....		1/35,000		1/35,000
Public Offering Price--Less than 1,000 Units				
Aggregate Offering Price of Bonds in Trust.....	\$	3,431,274	\$	3,407,551
Divided by Number of Units.....	\$	98.04	\$	97.36
Plus Sales Charge*.....	\$	5.05	\$	5.02
Public Offering Price Per Unit(1).....	\$	103.09	\$	102.38
Redemption Price Per Unit (exclusive of accrued interest).....	\$	97.57	\$	96.87
Sponsor's Initial Repurchase Price Per Unit				

(exclusive of accrued interest).....	\$	98.04	\$	97.36
Excess of Public Offering Price Per Unit over Redemption Price Per Unit.....	\$	5.52	\$	5.51
Excess of Public Offering Price Per Unit over Sponsor's Initial Repurchase Price Per Unit.....	\$	5.05	\$	5.02
Calculation of Estimated Net Annual Interest Income Per Unit				
Annual Interest Income(2).....	\$	5.0532	\$	5.2071
Less Estimated Annual Expense.....	\$	.1751	\$	.1751
		-----		-----
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income(3).....	\$	4.8781	\$	5.0320
Daily Rate of Accrual Per Unit.....	\$	.01355	\$	.01398
Estimated Current Return(4).....		4.73%		4.92%
Estimated Long Term Return(4).....		4.79%		4.96%

BECAUSE CERTAIN OF THE BONDS IN THE TRUSTS WILL NOT BE DELIVERED TO THE TRUSTEE UNTIL AFTER THE DATE OF SETTLEMENT FOR A PURCHASE OF UNITS MADE ON THE DATE OF DEPOSIT, INTEREST THAT ACCRUES ON THOSE BONDS BETWEEN THE DATE OF DEPOSIT AND SUCH DELIVERY DATE WILL BE TREATED AS A RETURN OF PRINCIPAL RATHER THAN AS TAX-EXEMPT INCOME. THE AMOUNT OF ANY SUCH RETURN OF PRINCIPAL IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL INTEREST INCOME SHOWN ABOVE. FOR THE VARIOUS TRUSTS, THE FOLLOWING SETS FORTH THE LATEST SCHEDULED BOND DELIVERY DATE, THE AMOUNT PER UNIT THAT WILL BE TREATED AS A RETURN OF PRINCIPAL TO UNITHOLDERS WHO PURCHASE ON THE DATE OF DEPOSIT, AND THE ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN AFTER THE FIRST YEAR, ASSUMING THE PORTFOLIO AND ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENSES DO NOT VARY FROM THAT SET FORTH ABOVE (SEE SECTIONS 3 AND 12 AND THE "SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS"):

	LATEST SCHEDULED DELIVERY DATE	PER UNIT RETURN OF PRINCIPAL	ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN AFTER THE FIRST YEAR	
	-----	-----	-----	
PENNSYLVANIA INSURED TRUST....	JANUARY 18, 1994	\$ .01	4.92	%

<FN>  
-----  
Evaluations for purpose of sale, purchase or redemption of Units are made as of 4 p.m. Eastern time on the business day next following receipt of an order by the Sponsor or Trustee. (See Section 6.)

- + The business day prior to the Date of Deposit.
- \* National and State, 5.152%; Long Intermediate, 4.439%; Intermediate, 4.058%; Short Intermediate, 3.093%; Short Term, 2.564% (4.9%, 4.25%, 3.9%, 3.0% and 2.5% of the Public Offering Prices, respectively.)
- (1) Units are offered at the Public Offering Price plus accrued interest from the preceding Record Date to, but not including, the date of settlement (normally five business days after purchase). The Date of Deposit of the Fund has been designated as the First Record Date for all plans of distribution of the Trusts and, accordingly, for Units purchased on the Date of Deposit, the following amounts of accrued interest to the settlement date will be added to the Public Offering Prices: New Jersey Insured Trust--\$.09 and Pennsylvania Insured Trust--\$.10. (See Section 8.)
- (2) Assumes delivery of all Bonds. (See Section 4.) Interest income does not include accretion of original issue discount on "zero coupon" Bonds, Stripped Obligations or other original issue discount Bonds. (See "General Trust Information" in Section 3.)
- (3) The amount and timing of interest distributions from each Trust under the various plans of distribution are shown in Section 3.
- (4) Estimated Long Term Return for each Trust represents the average of the yields to maturity (or call) of the Bonds in the Trust's portfolio calculated in accordance with accepted bond practices and adjusted to reflect expenses and sales charges. Estimated Current Return is computed by dividing the Net Annual Interest Income per Unit by the Public Offering Price, and in contrast to Estimated Long Term Return does not reflect the amortization of premium or accretion of discount, if any. For more information see page 3 and Section 9.

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ESSENTIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE TRUSTS  
(CONTINUED)

Record Dates.....See Section 13

Distribution Dates.....See Section 13

Minimum Principal Distribution.....\$0.10 Per Unit

Date Trusts  
Established... January  
6, 1994

Mandatory Termination Date.....See Section 24

Minimum Value of Each Trust.....See Section 24

Trustee's Maximum Annual Fee

Traditional Trusts:.....\$1.08 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds

Insured Trusts:.....\$1.12 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds

Sponsor's Annual Evaluation Fee.....\$0.17 per \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds

## 1. WHAT IS THE NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST, SERIES 711?

Series 711 of the Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust is one of a series of separate but similar investment companies created by the Sponsor, each of which is designated by a different Series number. This Series consists of five underlying separate unit investment trusts, combined under one trust indenture and agreement, designated California Insured Trust 219, Florida Insured Trust 184, Massachusetts Insured Trust 109, New Jersey Insured Trust 171 and Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175. The various trusts are collectively referred to herein as the "Trusts"; the trusts in which few or none of the Bonds are insured are sometimes referred to as the "Traditional Trusts", the trusts in which all of the Bonds are insured as described herein are sometimes referred to as the "Insured Trusts", and the state trusts (both Traditional and Insured) are sometimes referred to as the "State Trusts." THERE ARE NO TRADITIONAL TRUSTS IN THIS SERIES. This Series was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Agreement dated January 6, 1994 (the "Indenture") between John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated (the "Sponsor") and United States Trust Company of New York (the "Trustee").

The Sponsor has deposited with the Trustee delivery statements relating to contracts for the purchase of municipal debt obligations together with funds represented by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a major commercial bank in the amount, including accrued interest, required for their purchase (or the obligations themselves) in the principal amount of \$17,500,000 (the "Bonds"), which initially constitute the underlying securities of the Trusts. Bonds may include fixed rate obligations with regularly scheduled interest payments, zero coupon bonds and stripped obligations, which represent evidences of ownership interests with respect to either a principal payment or a payment of interest on a tax-exempt obligation ("Stripped Obligations"). See "SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIOS" and "GENERAL TRUST INFORMATION" for a discussion of zero coupon bonds and Stripped Obligations. The following principal amounts were deposited in each Trust: \$3,500,000 in the California Insured Trust,

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\$3,500,000 in the Florida Insured Trust, \$3,500,000 in the Massachusetts Insured Trust, \$3,500,000 in the New Jersey Insured Trust and \$3,500,000 in the Pennsylvania Insured Trust. Some of the delivery statements may relate to contracts for the purchase of "when issued" or other Bonds with delivery dates after the date of settlement for a purchase made on the Date of Deposit. See the "Schedules of Investments" and Section 4. For a discussion of the Sponsor's obligations in the event of a failure of any contract for the purchase of any of the Bonds and its limited right to substitute other bonds to replace any failed contract, see Section 4.

Payment of interest on the Bonds in each Insured Trust, and of principal at maturity, is guaranteed under policies of insurance obtained by the Sponsor or by the issuers of the Bonds. (See Section 5.) As a general matter, neither the issuer nor the Sponsor has obtained insurance with respect to the Bonds in any Traditional Trust.

The Trustee has delivered to the Sponsor registered Units for 35,000 Units of the California Insured Trust, 35,000 Units of the Florida Insured Trust, 35,000 Units of the Massachusetts Insured Trust, 35,000 Units of the New Jersey Insured Trust and 35,000 Units of the Pennsylvania Insured Trust, which together represent ownership of the entire Series, and which are offered for sale by this Prospectus. Each Unit of a Trust represents a fractional undivided interest in the principal and net income of such Trust in the ratio of 10 Units for each \$1,000 principal value of Bonds initially deposited in such Trust.

## 2. WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TRUSTS?

The objectives of the Trusts are income exempt from Federal income tax and, in the case of State Trusts, where applicable, state income and intangibles taxes, and conservation of capital, through an investment in obligations issued by or on behalf of states and territories of the United States and authorities and political subdivisions thereof, the interest on which is, in the opinion of recognized bond counsel to the issuing governmental authorities, exempt from Federal income tax under existing law. Bonds in any State Trust have been issued primarily by or on behalf of the State for which such Trust is named and counties, municipalities, authorities and political subdivisions thereof, the interest on which Bonds is, in the opinion of bond counsel, exempt from Federal and certain state income tax and intangibles taxes, if any, for purchasers who qualify as residents of that State. Insurance guaranteeing the timely payment, when due, of all principal and interest on the Bonds in each Insured Trust has



been obtained by the Sponsor or by the issuers of such Bonds from Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation, and as a result of such insurance the obligations in the Insured Trusts are rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation. (SEE SECTION 5) All obligations in each Traditional Trust are rated in the category "A" or better (SP-1 or MIG 2 or better in the case of short term obligations included in a Short Term Traditional Trust) by Standard & Poor's Corporation or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (including provisional or conditional ratings). In addition, certain Bonds in certain Traditional Trusts may be covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment, when due, of all principal and interest. (SEE SECTION 3.) The portfolios of National and State Trusts consist of long-term (approximately 15 to 40 year maturities) obligations; those of Long Intermediate Trusts consist of intermediate to long term (approximately 11 to 19 year maturities) obligations; those of Intermediate Trusts consist of intermediate term (approximately 5 to 15 year maturities) obligations; those of Short Intermediate Trusts consist of short to intermediate term (approximately 3 to 7 year maturities) obligations; and those of Short Term Trusts consist of short term (approximately 1 to 5 year maturities) obligations.

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There is, of course, no guarantee that the Trusts' objectives will be achieved. For a comparison of net after-tax return for various tax brackets see the "Taxable Equivalent Estimated Current Return Tables" included in this Prospectus.

Each Trust consists of fixed-rate municipal debt obligations. Because of this an investment in a Trust should be made with an understanding of the risks which an investment in such debt obligations may entail, including the risk that the value of the debt obligations and therefore of the Units will decline with increases in interest rates. In general, the longer the period until the maturity of a Bond, the more sensitive its value will be to fluctuations in interest rates. During the past decade, there have been substantial fluctuations in interest rates, and, accordingly, in the value of debt obligations. The Sponsor cannot predict whether such fluctuations will recur.

### 3. SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIOS

In selecting Bonds for the respective Trusts, the following factors, among others, were considered: (i) the Standard & Poor's Corporation rating of the Bonds or the Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating of the Bonds (see Section 2 for a description of minimum rating standards), (ii) the prices of the Bonds relative to other bonds of comparable quality and maturity, (iii) the diversification of Bonds as to purpose of issue and location of issuer, (iv) the maturity dates of the Bonds, and (v) in the case of the Insured Trusts only, the availability of Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation insurance on such Bonds.

In order for Bonds in the Insured Trusts to be eligible for Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation insurance, they must have credit characteristics which, in the opinion of the insurer, would qualify them as "investment grade" obligations. Insurance is not a substitute for the basic credit of an issuer, but supplements the existing credit and provides additional security therefor. (SEE SECTION 5.)

Certain bonds may carry a "mandatory put" (also referred to as a "mandatory tender" or "mandatory repurchase") feature pursuant to which the holder of such bonds will receive payment of the full principal amount thereof on a stated date prior to the maturity date unless such holder affirmatively acts to retain the bond. Under the Indenture, the Trustee does not have the authority to act to retain Bonds with such features; accordingly, it will receive payment of the full principal amount of any such Bonds on the stated put date and such date is therefore treated as the maturity date of such Bonds in selecting Bonds for the respective Trusts and for purposes of calculating the average maturity of the Bonds in any Trust.

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### CALIFORNIA INSURED TRUST 219

The Portfolio of California Insured Trust 219 consists of 8 obligations issued by entities located in California. Eight Bonds in the Trust are payable as to principal and interest from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. The sources of payment for these Bonds are divided as follows: Dedicated-Tax Supported Revenue, 2; Health Care Facility Revenue, 3; Water and/or Sewer Revenue, 3. All of the Bonds in the Trust, as insured, are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

At the Date of Deposit, the average maturity of the Bonds in the California Insured Trust is 26.9 years. The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust is

calculated based upon the stated maturities of the Bonds in such Trust (or, with respect to Bonds for which funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem such Bonds on a stated call date, based upon such call date). The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust may increase or decrease from time to time as Bonds mature or are called or sold.

Approximately 5.7% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust (accounting for approximately 2.3% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds) are original issue discount obligations. All of these original issue discount bonds are "zero coupon" bonds. See "GENERAL TRUST INFORMATION--ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT BONDS AND STRIPPED OBLIGATIONS" for a discussion of the characteristics of such bonds and of the risks associated therewith.

Approximately 29% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust consists of obligations supported by tax revenues specifically pledged to secure the obligations.

Approximately 27% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust consists of obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from the sale of water and/or sewerage services.

Approximately 44% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust consists of obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from services provided by hospitals or other health care facilities.

For a discussion of the risks associated with investments in the bonds of various issuers, see "General Trust Information" in this section.

The Sponsor entered into contracts to acquire the Bonds on December 29, 1993. The following summarizes certain information about the Bonds as of the business day prior to the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Cost to Sponsor	Profit (or loss) to Sponsor	Annual Interest Income to Trust	Bid Price of Bonds	Difference between Trustee's Determination of Offering Price and the Bid Price (as % of principal amount)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$3,390,559	\$(672)	\$182,088	\$3,372,887	.49%

</TABLE>

Neither cost to Sponsor nor profit (or loss) to Sponsor reflects underwriting profits or losses received or incurred by the Sponsor through its participation in underwriting syndicates. An underwriter or underwriting syndicate purchases bonds from the issuer on a negotiated or competitive bid basis as principal with the motive of marketing such bonds to investors at a profit. The Sponsor did not participate as either the sole underwriter or as

a manager or member of a syndicate that acted as the original underwriter of any of the Bonds.

Unitholders may elect to have interest distributions made on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The interest on the Bonds initially deposited in the California Insured Trust, less estimated expenses, is estimated to accrue at the rate of \$.01411 per Unit per day under the semi-annual plan of distribution, \$.01405 per Unit per day under the quarterly plan of distribution and \$.01397 per Unit per day under the monthly plan of distribution. It is anticipated that the amount of interest to be distributed per Unit in each year under each plan of distribution will initially be substantially equal to the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit for that plan.

Details of interest distributions per Unit of the California Insured Trust under the various plans appear in the following table based upon estimated Net Annual Interest Income at the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

California Insured Trust	1994				
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	Normal Distributions per Year				
Record Date*.....	4/1	5/1	8/1	11/1	
Distribution Date.....	4/15	5/15	8/15	11/15	

Monthly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4189(1)		----- \$ .4189 every month -----		\$ 5.0274
Quarterly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4189(1)	\$ .4216(2)	\$ 1.2648	\$ 1.2648	\$ 5.0594
Semi-Annual Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4189(1)	\$ .4232(3)		\$ 2.5392	\$ 5.0784

<FN>

\* Record Dates for semi-annual distributions are May 1 and November 1; for quarterly distributions, they are February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. Record Dates for monthly distributions are the first day of each month.

- (1) The first distribution will be paid to all Unitholders, regardless of the distribution plan selected.
- (2) The second distribution under the quarterly distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent quarterly distributions will be regular 3-month distributions.
- (3) The second distribution under the semi-annual distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent semi-annual distributions will be regular 6-month distributions.

</TABLE>

The accrual amounts set forth above, and in turn the amount of interest to be distributed annually per Unit, will generally change as Bonds are redeemed, mature or are sold.

TAX STATUS--CALIFORNIA INSURED TRUST

For a discussion of the Federal tax status of income earned on California Insured Trust Units, see Section 11.

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, special California counsel to the Series, under existing California income and property tax law applicable to individuals who are California residents:

The California Insured Trust is not an association taxable as a corporation and the income of the California Insured Trust will be treated as the income of the Unitholders under the income tax laws of California.

Interest on the underlying securities (which may include bonds or other obligations issued by the governments of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands) which is exempt from tax under California personal income tax and property tax laws when received by the California Insured Trust will, under such laws,

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retain its status as tax-exempt interest when distributed to Unitholders. However, interest on the underlying securities attributed to a Unitholder which is a corporation subject to the California franchise tax laws may be includable in its gross income for purposes of determining its California franchise tax.

Under California income tax law, each Unitholder in the California Insured Trust will have a taxable event when the California Insured Trust disposes of a security (whether by sale, exchange, redemption or payment at maturity) or when the Unitholder redeems or sells Units. Because of the requirement that tax cost basis be reduced to reflect amortization of bond premium, under some circumstances a Unitholder may realize taxable gain when Units are sold or redeemed for an amount equal to, or less than, their original cost. The total tax cost of each Unit to a Unitholder is allocated among each of the bond issues held in the California Insured Trust (in accordance with the proportion of the California Insured Trust comprised by each bond issue) in order to determine his per unit tax cost for each bond issue; and the tax cost reduction requirements relating to amortization of bond premium will apply separately to the per unit cost of each bond issue. Unitholders' bases in their Units, and the bases for their fractional interest in each California Insured Trust asset, may have to be adjusted for their pro rata share of accrued interest received, if any, on securities delivered after the Unitholders' respective settlement dates.

Under the California personal property tax laws, bonds (including the bonds in the California Insured Trust as well as "regular-way" and "when-issued" contracts for the purchase of bonds) or any interest therein is exempt from such tax.

Any proceeds paid under the insurance policy issued to the Trustee of the fund with respect to the bonds in the California Insured Trust as well as "regular-way" and "when-issued" contracts for the purchase of bonds which represent maturing interest on defaulted obligations held by the Trustee will be exempt from California personal income tax if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so exempt if paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligations.

Under Section 17280(b)(2) of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry Units of the California Insured Trust is not deductible for the purposes of the California personal income tax. While there presently is no California authority interpreting this provision, Section 17280(b)(2) directs the California Franchise Tax Board to prescribe regulations determining the proper allocation and apportionment of interest costs for this purpose. The Franchise Tax Board has not yet proposed or prescribed such regulations. In interpreting the generally similar Federal provision, the Internal Revenue

Service has taken the position that such indebtedness need not be directly traceable to the purchase or carrying of Units (although the Service has not contended that a deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or improve a personal residence or to purchase goods or services for personal consumption will be disallowed). In the absence of conflicting regulations or other California authority, the California Franchise Tax Board generally has interpreted California statutory tax provisions in accord with Internal Revenue Service interpretations of similar Federal provisions.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS--CALIFORNIA

As described above, except to the extent the Fund invests in temporary investments, the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in California Municipal Obligations. The Fund

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is therefore susceptible to political, economic or regulatory factors affecting issuers of California Municipal Obligations. These include the possible adverse effects of certain California constitutional amendments, legislative measures, voter initiatives and other matters that are described below. The following information provides only a brief summary of the complex factors affecting the financial situation in California (the "State") and is derived from sources that are generally available to investors and are believed to be accurate. No independent verification has been made of the accuracy or completeness of any of the following information. It is based in part on information obtained from various State and local agencies in California or contained in Official Statements for various California Municipal Obligations.

There can be no assurance that future statewide or regional economic difficulties, and the resulting impact on State or local governmental finances generally, will not adversely affect the market value of California Municipal Obligations held in the portfolio of the Fund or the ability of particular obligors to make timely payments of debt service on (or relating to) those obligations.

#### ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

California's economy is the largest among the 50 states and one of the largest in the world. The State's population of over 31 million represents 12.3% of the total United States population and grew by 27% in the 1980s. Total personal income in the State, at an estimated \$640 billion in 1992, accounts for 13% of all personal income in the nation. Total employment is almost 14 million, the majority of which is in the service, trade and manufacturing sectors.

Reports issued by the State Department of Finance and the Commission on State Finance (the "COSF") indicate that the State's economy is suffering its worst recession since the 1930s, with prospects for recovery slower than for the nation as a whole. After the worst job losses in any postwar recession, employment is expected to stabilize by late 1993 before net employment starts to increase slowly. By early fall, 1993, however, no upturn in employment had yet been seen. The largest job losses have been in Southern California, led by declines in the aerospace and construction industries. Weakness statewide occurred in manufacturing, construction, services and trade. Additional military base closures will have further adverse effects on the State's economy later in the decade. Unemployment is expected to average over 9% through 1993 and 1994. The State's economy is only expected to pull out of the recession slowly, once the national recovery has begun. The Department and the COSF project a stagnant economy in California until 1994. Delay in recovery will exacerbate shortfalls in State revenues.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS

**LIMITATION ON TAXES.** Certain California municipal obligations may be obligations of issuers which rely in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, on AD VALOREM property taxes as a source of revenue. The taxing powers of California local governments and districts are limited by Article XIII A of the California Constitution, enacted by the voters in 1978 and commonly known as "Proposition 13." Briefly, Article XIII A limits to 1% of full cash value the rate of AD VALOREM property taxes on real property and generally restricts the reassessment of property to 2% per year, except upon new construction or change of ownership (subject to a number of exemptions). Taxing entities may, however, raise AD VALOREM taxes above the 1% limit to pay debt service on voter-approved bonded indebtedness.

Under Article XIII A, the basic 1% AD VALOREM tax levy is applied against the assessed value of property as of the owner's date of acquisition (or as of March 1, 1975, if acquired

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earlier), subject to certain adjustments. This system has resulted in widely varying amounts of tax on similarly situated properties. Several lawsuits have been filed challenging the acquisition-based assessment system of Proposition 13 and on June 18, 1992 the U.S. Supreme Court announced a decision upholding Proposition 13.

Article XIII A prohibits local governments from raising revenues through AD VALOREM property taxes above the 1% limit; it also requires voters of any governmental unit to give two-thirds approval to levy any "special tax." Court decisions, however, allowed non-voter approved levy of "general taxes" which were not dedicated to a specific use. In response to these decisions, the voters of the State in 1986 adopted an initiative statute which imposed significant new limits on the ability of local entities to raise or levy general taxes, except by receiving majority local voter approval. Significant elements of this initiative, "Proposition 62," have been overturned in recent court cases. An initiative proposed to re-enact the provisions of Proposition 62 as a constitutional amendment was defeated by the voters in November 1990, but such a proposal may be renewed in the future.

APPROPRIATIONS LIMITS. California and its local governments are subject to an annual "appropriations limit" imposed by Article XIII B of the California Constitution, enacted by the voters in 1979 and significantly amended by Propositions 98 and 111 in 1988 and 1990, respectively. Article XIII B prohibits the State or any covered local government from spending "appropriations subject to limitation" in excess of the appropriations limit imposed. "Appropriations subject to limitation" are authorizations to spend "proceeds of taxes," which consists of tax revenues and certain other funds, including proceeds from regulatory licenses, user charges or other fees, to the extent that such proceeds exceed the cost of providing the product or service, but "proceeds of taxes" excludes most State subventions to local governments. No limit is imposed on appropriations of funds which are not "proceeds of taxes," such as reasonable user charges or fees, and certain other non-tax funds, including bond proceeds.

Among the expenditures not included in the Article XIII B appropriations limit are (1) the debt service cost of bonds issued or authorized prior to January 1, 1979, or subsequently authorized by the voters, (2) appropriations arising from certain emergencies declared by the Governor, (3) appropriations for certain capital outlay projects, (4) appropriations by the State of post-1989 increases in gasoline taxes and vehicle weight fees, and (5) appropriations made in certain cases of emergency.

The appropriations limit for each year is adjusted annually to reflect changes in cost of living and population, and any transfers of service responsibilities between government units. The definitions for such adjustments were liberalized in 1990 to follow more closely growth in California's economy.

"Excess" revenues are measured over a two-year cycle. Local governments must return any excess to taxpayers by rate reduction. The State must refund 50% of any excess, with the other 50% paid to schools and community colleges. With more liberal annual adjustment factors since 1988, and depressed revenues since 1990 because of the recession, few governments are currently operating near their spending limits, but this condition may change over time. Local governments may by voter approval exceed their spending limits for up to four years.

Because of the complex nature of Articles XIII A and XIII B of the California Constitution, the ambiguities and possible inconsistencies in their terms, and the impossibility of predicting future appropriations or changes in population and cost of living, and the probability of continuing legal challenges, it is not currently possible to determine fully the impact of

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Article XIII A or Article XIII B on California Municipal Obligations or on the ability of California or local governments to pay debt service on such California Municipal Obligations. It is not presently possible to predict the outcome of any pending litigation with respect to the ultimate scope, impact or constitutionality of either Article XIII A or Article XIII B, or the impact of any such determinations upon State agencies or local governments, or upon their ability to pay debt service on their obligations. Future initiatives or legislative changes in laws or the California Constitution may also affect the ability of the State or local issuers to repay their obligations.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA. As of October 1, 1993, California had approximately \$18.1 billion of general obligation bonds outstanding, and \$6.4 billion remained authorized but unissued. In addition, at June 30, 1993, the State had lease-purchase obligations, payable from the State's General Fund, of approximately \$4.0 billion. In fiscal year 1992-93, debt service on general obligation bonds and lease-purchase debt was approximately 4.1% of General Fund revenues. The State has paid the principal of and interest on its general obligation bonds, lease-purchase debt and short-term obligations when due.

RECENT FINANCIAL RESULTS. The principal sources of General Fund revenues in 1991-92 were the California personal income tax (42% of total revenues), the sales tax (39%), bank and corporation taxes (11%), and the gross premium tax on

insurance (3%). California maintains a Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (the "Economic Uncertainties Fund"), derived from General Fund revenues, as a reserve to meet cash needs of the General Fund.

GENERAL. Throughout the 1980's, State spending increased rapidly as the State population and economy also grew rapidly, including increased spending for many assistance programs to local governments, which were constrained by Proposition 13 and other laws. The largest State program is assistance to local public school districts. In 1988, an initiative (Proposition 98) was enacted which (subject to suspension by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature and the Governor) guarantees local school districts and community college districts a minimum share of State General Fund revenues (currently about 33%).

Since the start of 1990-91 Fiscal Year, the State has faced adverse economic, fiscal, and budget conditions. The economic recession seriously affected State tax revenues. It also caused increased expenditures for health and welfare programs. The State is also facing a structural imbalance in its budget with the largest programs supported by the General Fund (education, health, welfare and corrections) growing at rates higher than the growth rates for the principal revenue sources of the General Fund. As a result, the State entered a period of budget imbalance, with expenditures exceeding revenues for four of the five fiscal years ending in 1991-92; revenues and expenditures were about equal in 1992-93. By June 30, 1993, the State's General Fund had an accumulated deficit, on a budget basis, of approximately \$2.2 billion.

As a consequence of the large budget imbalances built up over the past three years, the State depleted its available cash resources. The State has had to rely increasingly on a series of external borrowings to meet its cash flow requirements.

1992-93 FISCAL YEAR. At the outset of the 1992-93 Fiscal Year, the State estimated that approximately \$7.9 billion of budget actions would be required to end the fiscal year without a budget deficit. The difficulty of taking these actions delayed enactment of a budget for more than two months past the start of the 1992-93 Fiscal Year. With the failure to enact a budget by July 1, 1992, the State had no legal authority to pay many of its vendors until the

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budget was passed; nevertheless, certain obligations (such as debt service, school apportionments, welfare payments, and employee salaries) were payable because of continuing or special appropriations, or court orders. However, the State Controller did not have enough cash to pay as they came due all of these ongoing obligations, as well as valid obligations incurred in the prior fiscal year.

Because of the delay in enacting the budget, the State could not carry out its normal cash flow borrowing and, starting on July 1, 1992, the Controller was required to issue "registered warrants" in lieu of normal warrants backed by cash to pay many State obligations. Available cash was used to pay constitutionally mandated and priority obligations. Between July 1 and September 3, 1992, the Controller issued an aggregate of approximately \$3.8 billion of registered warrants, all of which were called for redemption by September 4, 1992 following enactment of the 1992-93 Budget Act and issuance by the State of \$3.3 billion of Interim Notes.

The 1992-93 Budget Bill was signed on September 2, 1992. The 1992-93 Budget Act provides for expenditures of \$57.4 billion and consists of General Fund expenditures of \$40.8 billion and Special Fund and Bond Fund expenditures of \$16.6 billion. The Department of Finance estimated there would be a balance in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties of \$28 million on June 30, 1993.

The \$7.9 billion budget gap was closed through a combination of increased revenues and transfers and expenditure cuts. The principle reductions were in health and welfare, K-12 schools and community colleges, State aid to local governments, higher education (partially offset by increased student fees), and various other programs. In addition, funds were transferred from special funds, collections of State revenues were accelerated, and other adjustments were made.

As in the prior year, the economic and fiscal assumptions on which the 1992-93 Budget Act was based proved to be too optimistic. As the recession in the State continued for a third year, State revenues again lagged projections. The Department of Finance projected revenues in 1992-93 of \$2.4 billion below projections and expenditures \$300 million higher. As a result, the Department predicted the General Fund ended at June 30, 1993 with a fund balance deficit of about \$2.2 billion, almost unchanged from June 30, 1992. The projected negative balance of the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties is \$2.75 billion.

1993-94 BUDGET. The 1993-94 Budget represents the third consecutive year of extremely difficult budget choices for the State, in view of the continuing recession. The Budget Act, signed on June 30, 1993, provides for General Fund expenditures of \$38.5 billion, a 6.3% decline from the prior year. Revenues are projected at \$40.6 billion, about \$400 million below the prior year. To bring the budget into balance, the Budget Act and related legislation provided for

transfer of \$2.6 billion of local property taxes to school districts, thus relieving State support obligations; reductions in health and welfare expenditures; reductions in support for higher education institutions; a two-year suspension of the renters' tax credit; and miscellaneous cuts in general government spending and certain one-time and accounting adjustments. There were no general state tax increases, but a 0.5% temporary state sales tax scheduled to expire on June 30 was extended for six months, and dedicated to support local government public safety costs.

As part of the 1993-94 Budget, the Governor implemented a plan to repay the accumulated \$2.75 billion deficit in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties over 18 months, funding the deficit with external borrowing maturing not later than December 31, 1994. About \$1.6 billion of the deficit is scheduled to be repaid by June 30, 1994, with the balance

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paid by December 31, 1994. Taking this borrowing into account, the Department of Finance projects the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties would have a balance of about \$600 million at June 30, 1994, and about \$100 million at June 30, 1995.

Although State revenues have been close to projections through the first four months of the 1993-94 fiscal year, the continued recessionary economy may result in weaker than projected revenues later in the year.

The State's severe financial difficulties for the current budget year will result in continued pressure upon almost all local governments, particularly school districts and counties which depend on State aid. Despite efforts in recent years to increase taxes and reduce governmental expenditures, there can be no assurance that the State will not face budget gaps in the future.

**BOND RATING.** State general obligation bonds are currently rated "Aa" by Moody's and "A+" by S&P. Both of these ratings were reduced from "AAA" levels which the State held until late 1991. There can be no assurance that such ratings will be maintained in the future. It should be noted that the creditworthiness of obligations issued by local California issuers may be unrelated to the creditworthiness of obligations issued by the State of California, and that there is no obligation on the part of the State to make payment on such local obligations in the event of default.

**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.** The State is involved in certain legal proceedings (described in the State's recent financial statements) that, if decided against the State, may require the State to make significant future expenditures or may substantially impair revenues. The U.S. Supreme Court has granted review of two cases challenging California's "unitary" method of taxing multinational corporations. Although this taxing method has since been changed, if the State loses these cases, it could be liable for tax refunds and lost receipts of taxes assessed totalling \$3.5 billion to \$4 billion.

#### OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER ISSUERS

**OTHER ISSUERS OF CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL OBLIGATIONS.** There are a number of state agencies, instrumentalities and political subdivisions of the State that issue Municipal Obligations, some of which may be conduit revenue obligations payable from payments from private borrowers. These entities are subject to various economic risks and uncertainties, and the credit quality of the securities issued by them may vary considerably from the credit quality of the obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the State.

**STATE ASSISTANCE.** Property tax revenues received by local governments declined more than 50% following passage of Proposition 13. Subsequently, the California Legislature enacted measures to provide for the redistribution of the State's General Fund surplus to local agencies, the reallocation of certain State revenues to local agencies and the assumption of certain governmental functions by the State to assist municipal issuers to raise revenues. Through 1990-91, local assistance (including public schools) accounted for around 75% of General Fund spending. To reduce State General Fund support for school districts, the 1992-93 and 1993-94 Budget Act caused local governments to transfer \$3.9 billion of property tax revenues to school districts, representing loss of all of the post-Proposition 13 "bailout" aid. The largest share of these transfers came from counties, and the balance from cities, special districts and redevelopment agencies. In order to make up this shortfall, the Legislature proposed and voters approved dedicating 0.5% of the sales tax to counties and cities for public safety purposes. In addition, the Legislature has changed laws to relieve local governments of certain mandates, allowing them to reduce costs.

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To the extent the State should be constrained by its Article XIII B appropriations limit, or its obligation to conform to Proposition 98, or other fiscal considerations, the absolute level, or the rate of growth, of State assistance to local governments may be reduced. Any such reductions in State aid could compound the serious fiscal constraints already experienced by many local governments, particularly counties. At least one rural county (Butte) publicly announced that it might enter bankruptcy proceedings in August 1990, although such plans were put off after the Governor approved legislation to provide additional funds for the county. Other counties have also indicated that their budgetary condition is extremely grave. The Richmond Unified School District (Contra Costa County) entered bankruptcy proceedings in May 1991 but the proceedings have been dismissed.

**ASSESSMENT BONDS.** California Municipal Obligations which are assessment bonds may be adversely affected by a general decline in real estate values or a slowdown in real estate sales activity. In many cases, such bonds are secured by land which is undeveloped at the time of issuance but anticipated to be developed within a few years after issuance. In the event of such reduction or slowdown, such development may not occur or may be delayed, thereby increasing the risk of a default on the bonds. Because the special assessments or taxes securing these bonds are not the personal liability of the owners of the property assessed, the lien on the property is the only security for the bonds. Moreover, in most cases the issuer of these bonds is not required to make payments on the bonds in the event of delinquency in the payment of assessments or taxes, except from amounts, if any, in a reserve fund established for the bonds.

**CALIFORNIA LONG-TERM LEASE OBLIGATIONS.** Certain California long-term lease obligations, though typically payable from the general fund of the municipality, are subject to "abatement" in the event the facility being leased is unavailable for beneficial use and occupancy by the municipality during the term of the lease. Abatement is not a default, and there may be no remedies available to the holders of the certificates evidencing the lease obligation in the event abatement occurs. The most common cases of abatement are failure to complete construction of the facility before the end of the period during which lease payments have been capitalized and uninsured casualty losses to the facility (E.G., due to earthquake). In the event abatement occurs with respect to a lease obligation, lease payments may be interrupted (if all available insurance proceeds and reserves are exhausted) and the certificates may not be paid when due.

Several years ago the Richmond Unified School District (the "District") entered into a lease transaction in which certain existing properties of the District were sold and leased back in order to obtain funds to cover operating deficits. Following a fiscal crisis in which the District's finances were taken over by a State receiver (including a brief period under bankruptcy court protection), the District failed to make rental payments on this lease, resulting in a lawsuit by the Trustee for the Certificate of Participation holders, in which the State was a named defendant (on the grounds that it controlled the District's finances). One of the defenses raised in answer to this lawsuit was the invalidity of the original lease transaction. The trial court has upheld the validity of the District's lease. The case is likely to be settled, but if it is not, further appeals may occur. Any ultimate judgment against the Trustee may have adverse implications for lease transactions of a similar nature by other California entities.

**OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.** The repayment of industrial development securities secured by real property may be affected by California laws limiting foreclosure rights of creditors. Securities backed by health care and hospital revenues may be affected by changes in State regulations governing cost reimbursements to health care providers under Medi-Cal (the

State's Medicaid program), including risks related to the policy of awarding exclusive contracts to certain hospitals.

Limitations on AD VALOREM property taxes may particularly affect "tax allocation" bonds issued by California redevelopment agencies. Such bonds are secured solely by the increase in assessed valuation of a redevelopment project area after the start of redevelopment activity. In the event that assessed values in the redevelopment project decline (E.G., because of a major natural disaster such as an earthquake), the tax increment revenue may be insufficient to make principal and interest payments on these bonds. Both Moody's and S&P suspended ratings on California tax allocation bonds after the enactment of Articles XIII A and XIII B, and only resumed such ratings on a selective basis.

Proposition 87, approved by California voters in 1988, requires that all revenues produced by a tax rate increase go directly to the taxing entity which increased such tax rate to repay that entity's general obligation indebtedness. As a result, redevelopment agencies (which, typically, are the issuers of tax allocation securities) no longer receive an increase in tax increment when taxes on property in the project area are increased to repay voter-approved bonded indebtedness.



The effect of these various constitutional and statutory changes upon the ability of California municipal securities issuers to pay interest and principal on their obligations remains unclear. Furthermore, other measures affecting the taxing or spending authority of California or its political subdivisions may be approved or enacted in the future. Legislation has been or may be introduced which would modify existing taxes or other revenue-raising measures or which either would further limit or, alternatively, would increase the abilities of state and local governments to impose new taxes or increase existing taxes. It is not presently possible to predict the extent to which any such legislation will be enacted. Nor is it presently possible to determine the impact of any such legislation on California Municipal Obligations in which the Fund may invest, future allocations of state revenues to local governments or the abilities of state or local governments to pay the interest on, or repay the principal of, such California Municipal Obligations.

Substantially all of California is within an active geologic region subject to major seismic activity. Any California Municipal Obligation in the California Insured Trust could be affected by an interruption of revenues because of damaged facilities, or, consequently, income tax deductions for casualty losses or property tax assessment reductions. Compensatory financial assistance could be constrained by the inability of (i) an issuer to have obtained earthquake insurance coverage at reasonable rates; (ii) an insurer to perform on its contracts of insurance in the event of widespread losses; or (iii) the Federal or State government to appropriate sufficient funds within their respective budget limitations.

CALIFORNIA TAXABLE ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN TABLE

The following tables show the approximate taxable estimated current returns for individuals that are equivalent to tax-exempt estimated current returns under combined Federal and state taxes, using published 1994 marginal Federal tax rates and marginal state tax rates currently available and scheduled to be in effect. The tables incorporate increased tax rates for higher-income taxpayers that were included in the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993. For cases in which more than one state bracket falls within a Federal bracket, the highest state bracket is combined with the Federal bracket. The combined state and Federal tax brackets shown reflect the fact that state tax payments are currently deductible for Federal tax purposes. The tables illustrate what you would have to earn on taxable investments to equal the tax-exempt estimated current return for your income tax bracket. A taxpayer's marginal tax rate is affected by both his taxable income and his adjusted gross income. Locate your adjusted gross and your taxable income (which is your adjusted gross income reduced by any deductions and exemptions), then locate your tax bracket based on joint or single tax filing. Read across to the equivalent taxable estimated current return you would need to match the tax-free income.

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR JOINT TAXPAYERS WITH FOUR PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State* and Federal Tax Rate1	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return								
			4.00%	4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 38.0	\$ 0-111.8	20.0 %	5.00	5.31	5.63	5.94	6.25	6.56	6.88	7.19	
38.0- 91.9	0-111.8	34.5	6.11	6.49	6.87	7.25	7.63	8.02	8.40	8.78	
	111.8-167.7	35.5	6.20	6.59	6.98	7.36	7.75	8.14	8.53	8.91	
91.9-140.0	0-111.8	37.5	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	
	111.8-167.7	38.5	6.50	6.91	7.32	7.72	8.13	8.54	8.94	9.35	
	167.7-212.4	40.5	6.72	7.14	7.56	7.98	8.40	8.82	9.24	9.66	
140.0-212.4	111.8-167.7	43.0	7.02	7.46	7.89	8.33	8.77	9.21	9.65	10.09	
	167.7-212.4	45.5	7.34	7.80	8.26	8.72	9.17	9.63	10.09	10.55	
	212.4-237.4	46.5	7.48	7.94	8.41	8.88	9.35	9.81	10.28	10.75	
	237.4-290.2	46.0	7.41	7.87	8.33	8.80	9.26	9.72	10.19	10.65	
	Over 290.2	43.5 2	7.08	7.52	7.96	8.41	8.85	9.29	9.73	10.18	
212.4-250.0	167.7-212.4	46.0	7.41	7.87	8.33	8.80	9.26	9.72	10.19	10.65	
	212.4-237.4	47.0	7.55	8.02	8.49	8.96	9.43	9.91	10.38	10.85	
	237.4-290.2	46.5	7.48	7.94	8.41	8.88	9.35	9.81	10.28	10.75	
	Over 290.2	44.0 2	7.14	7.59	8.04	8.48	8.93	9.38	9.82	10.27	
250.0-424.8	237.4-290.2	50.0	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	
	Over 290.2	47.0 3	7.55	8.02	8.49	8.96	9.43	9.91	10.38	10.85	
Over 424.8	Over 290.2	47.5 3	7.62	8.10	8.57	9.05	9.52	10.00	10.48	10.95	

</TABLE>

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR SINGLE TAXPAYERS WITH ONE PERSONAL EXEMPTION

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State* and Federal Tax Rate1	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return								
			4.00%	4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 22.8	\$ 0-106.2	20.0 %	5.00	5.31	5.63	5.94	6.25	6.56	6.88	7.19	
22.8- 55.1	0-106.2	34.5	6.11	6.49	6.87	7.25	7.63	8.02	8.40	8.78	
55.1-106.2	0-106.2	37.5	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	
	106.2-111.8	38.0	6.45	6.85	7.26	7.66	8.06	8.47	8.87	9.27	
	111.8-131.2	39.5	6.61	7.02	7.44	7.85	8.26	8.68	9.09	9.50	
	131.2-234.3	39.0	6.56	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20	8.61	9.02	9.43	
106.2-115.0	0-106.2	38.0	6.45	6.85	7.26	7.66	8.06	8.47	8.87	9.27	
	106.2-111.8	38.5	6.50	6.91	7.32	7.72	8.13	8.54	8.94	9.35	
	111.8-131.2	40.0	6.67	7.08	7.50	7.92	8.33	8.75	9.17	9.58	
	131.2-234.3	39.5	6.61	7.02	7.44	7.85	8.26	8.68	9.09	9.50	
115.0-212.4	111.8-131.2	44.5	7.21	7.66	8.11	8.56	9.01	9.46	9.91	10.36	
	131.2-234.3	44.5	7.21	7.66	8.11	8.56	9.01	9.46	9.91	10.36	
	Over 234.3	44.0 2	7.14	7.59	8.04	8.48	8.93	9.38	9.82	10.27	
212.4-250.0	131.2-234.3	45.0	7.27	7.73	8.18	8.64	9.09	9.55	10.00	10.45	
	Over 234.3	44.5 2	7.21	7.66	8.11	8.56	9.01	9.46	9.91	10.36	
Over 250.0	Over 234.3	47.5 3	7.62	8.10	8.57	9.05	9.52	10.00	10.48	10.95	

</TABLE>

\* The State tax rates assumed take into account the adjustment of tax brackets based on changes in the Consumer Price Index for 1993.

<TABLE>  
<S> <C>  
<FN>

1 The table reflects the effect of the limitations on itemized deductions and the deduction for personal exemptions. They were designed to phase out certain benefits of these deductions for higher income taxpayers. These limitations, in effect, raise the current maximum marginal Federal tax rate to approximately 44.0 percent for taxpayers filing a joint return and entitled to four personal exemptions and to approximately 41.0 percent for taxpayers filing a single return entitled to only one personal exemption. These limitations are subject to certain maximums, which depend on the number of exemptions claimed and the total amount of the taxpayer's itemized deductions. For example, the limitation on itemized deductions will not cause a taxpayer to lose more than 80% of his allowable itemized deductions, with certain exceptions. The table also reflects California income tax laws that increase state income tax rates for high income taxpayers, limit itemized deductions and phase out the benefit of the personal exemption credit and the dependent exemption credit in a manner similar to Federal tax law.

2 Federal tax rate reverts to 36.0% and the state tax rate reverts to the applicable stated maximum rate after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions, under federal or state law, as appropriate has been met.

3 Federal tax rate reverts to 39.6% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

A comparison of tax-free and equivalent taxable estimated current returns with the returns on various taxable investments is one element to consider in making an investment decision. The Sponsor may from time to time in its advertising and sales materials compare the then current estimated returns on the Trust and returns over specified periods on other similar Nuveen Trusts with returns on taxable investments such as corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CD's and money market accounts or money market funds, each of which has investment characteristics that may differ from those of the Trust. U.S. Government bonds, for example, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and bank CD's and money market accounts are insured by an agency of the federal government. Money market accounts and money market funds provide stability of principal, but pay interest at rates that vary with the condition of the short-term debt market. The investment characteristics of the Trust are described more fully elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust  
Schedule of Investments at Date of Deposit  
January 6, 1994  
CALIFORNIA INSURED TRUST 219  
(Series 711)

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Aggregate Principal	Name of Issuer and Title of Issue Represented by Sponsor's Contracts to Purchase Bonds(1)	Optional Redemption Provisions(2)	Ratings(3)		Trustee's Determination of Offering Price(4)
			Standard & Poor's	Moody's	
<C>	<C> <S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 500,000	State Public Works Board of the State of California, Lease Revenue Bonds (Department of Corrections), 1993 Series E (California	2004 at 102	AAA	Aaa	\$ 500,000

	State Prison-Madera County (II)), 5.50% Due 6/1/19.					
525,000	California Statewide Communities Development Authority, Certificates of Participation, Catholic Healthcare West Obligated Group, 5.50% Due 7/1/23.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa		525,000
525,000	California Statewide Communities Development Authority, Certificates of Participation, Sutter Health Obligated Group, 5.50% Due 8/15/23.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa		525,000
225,000	Encinitas Public Financing Authority (California), 1993 Water Revenue Bonds, Series A (San Dieguito Water District), 5.25% Due 10/1/23.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa		221,650
200,000	Moulton Niguel Water District (Orange County, California), 1993 Certificates of Participation, 0.00% Due 9/1/11. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about November 16, 1993 at a price of 38.751% of principal amount.)	No Optional Call	AAA	Aaa		77,408
525,000	Placer County Water Agency (California), Water Revenue Certificates of Participation (1993 Refunding Project), 5.60% Due 7/1/14.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa		533,894
500,000	Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside (California), Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, 1993 Series A (Merged Project), 5.625% Due 8/1/23.	2002 at 102	AAA	Aaa		506,935
500,000	City of Stockton (California), Insured Health Facilities Revenue Bonds (St. Joseph's Medical Center of Stockton), Series 1993A, 5.50% Due 6/1/23.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa		500,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 3,500,000						\$ 3,389,887
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Notes to Schedules of Investments, page 59.

#### FLORIDA INSURED TRUST 184

The Portfolio of Florida Insured Trust 184 consists of 8 obligations issued by entities located in Florida and one obligation issued by an entity located in the Territory of Puerto Rico. Two Bonds in the Trust are general obligations of the governmental entities issuing them and are backed by the taxing powers thereof. Seven Bonds in the Trust are payable as to principal and interest from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. The sources of payment for these Bonds are divided as follows: Electrical System Revenue, 1; Health Care Facility Revenue, 2; Combination Utility Revenue, 2; Water and/or Sewer Revenue, 2. All of the Bonds in the Trust, as insured, are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

At the Date of Deposit, the average maturity of the Bonds in the Florida Insured Trust is 28.9 years. The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust is calculated based upon the stated maturities of the Bonds in such Trust (or, with respect to Bonds for which funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem such Bonds on a stated call date, based upon such call date). The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust may increase or decrease from time to time as Bonds mature or are called or sold.

Approximately 43.7% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust (accounting for approximately 41.5% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds) are original issue discount obligations. Certain of these original issue discount obligations, amounting to 4.0% of the aggregate principal amount and 1.1% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds in the Trust, are "zero coupon" bonds. See "GENERAL TRUST INFORMATION--ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT BONDS AND STRIPPED OBLIGATIONS" for a discussion of the characteristics of such obligations and of the risks associated therewith.

Approximately 22% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust consists of obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from the sale of services of two or more different municipal utility systems operating as a single entity.

Approximately 29% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust consists of obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived

from services provided by hospitals or other health care facilities.

For a discussion of the risks associated with investments in the bonds of various issuers, see "General Trust Information" in this section.

The Sponsor entered into contracts to acquire the Bonds between December 21, 1993 and January 4, 1994. The following summarizes certain information about the Bonds as of the business day prior to the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Cost to Sponsor	Profit (or loss) to Sponsor	Annual Interest Income to Trust	Bid Price of Bonds	Difference between Trustee's Determination of Offering Price and the Bid Price (as % of principal amount)
<S> \$3,372,912	<C> \$10,313	<C> \$181,505	<C> \$3,366,075	<C> .49%

</TABLE>

Neither cost to Sponsor nor profit (or loss) to Sponsor reflects underwriting profits or losses received or incurred by the Sponsor through its participation in underwriting syndicates. An underwriter or underwriting syndicate purchases bonds from the issuer on a negotiated or competitive bid basis as principal with the motive of marketing such bonds to investors at a profit. The Sponsor participated as either the sole underwriter or manager or as a member of the syndicates which were the original underwriters of 15.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds.

Unitholders may elect to have interest distributions made on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The interest on the Bonds initially deposited in the Florida Insured

Trust, less estimated expenses, is estimated to accrue at the rate of \$.01406 per Unit per day under the semi-annual plan of distribution, \$.01401 per Unit per day under the quarterly plan of distribution and \$.01392 per Unit per day under the monthly plan of distribution. It is anticipated that the amount of interest to be distributed per Unit in each year under each plan of distribution will initially be substantially equal to the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit for that plan.

Details of interest distributions per Unit of the Florida Insured Trust under the various plans appear in the following table based upon estimated Net Annual Interest Income at the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Florida Insured Trust	1994					Normal Distributions per Year
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Record Date*.....	4/1	5/1	8/1	11/1		
Distribution Date.....	4/15	5/15	8/15	11/15		
Monthly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4175(1)	----- \$ .4175 every month -----				\$ 5.0108
Quarterly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4175(1)	\$ .4202(2)	\$ 1.2606	\$ 1.2606		\$ 5.0428
Semi-Annual Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4175(1)	\$ .4218(3)		\$ 2.5308		\$ 5.0618

<FN>  
\* Record Dates for semi-annual distributions are May 1 and November 1; for quarterly distributions, they are February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. Record Dates for monthly distributions are the first day of each month.  
(1) The first distribution will be paid to all Unitholders, regardless of the distribution plan selected.  
(2) The second distribution under the quarterly distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent quarterly distributions will be regular 3-month distributions.  
(3) The second distribution under the semi-annual distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent semi-annual distributions will be regular 6-month distributions.  
</TABLE>

The accrual amounts set forth above, and in turn the amount of interest to be distributed annually per Unit, will generally change as Bonds are redeemed, mature or are sold.

TAX STATUS--FLORIDA INSURED TRUST

For a discussion of the Federal tax status of income earned on Florida Insured Trust Units, see Section 11.

The assets of the Florida Insured Trust (the "Trust") will consist solely of interest-bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of Florida, its political subdivisions and authorities or by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands (the "Florida Bonds").

In the opinion of Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith & Cutler, P.A., special counsel for the Trust for Florida tax matters, under existing law:

For Florida state income tax purposes, the Trust will not be subject to the Florida income tax imposed by the Florida Code so long as the Trust has no income subject to federal taxation. In addition, political subdivisions of Florida do not impose any income taxes.

Because Florida does not impose an income tax on individuals, non-corporate Unitholders will not be subject to any Florida income tax on income realized by the Trust. Each corporate Unitholder will be subject to Florida income taxation on its share of the income realized by the Trust notwithstanding the tax exempt status of the interest received from any bonds under Section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any other federal law, unless the interest income constitutes nonbusiness income. Nevertheless, any corporate Unitholder that has its commercial domicile in Florida will be taxable under the Florida Code on its share of the Trust income which constitutes nonbusiness income.

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Trust Units will be subject to Florida estate tax only if owned by Florida residents, certain natural persons not domiciled in Florida, or certain natural persons not residents of the United States. However, the Florida estate tax is limited to the amount of the credit allowable under the applicable Federal Revenue Act (currently Section 2011 (and in some cases Section 2102) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) for death taxes actually paid to the several states.

Neither the Florida Bonds nor the Units will be subject to the Florida ad valorem property tax or Florida sales or use tax.

Because Bonds issued by the State of Florida or its political subdivisions or by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands are exempt from Florida intangible personal property taxation under Chapter 199, Florida Statutes, as amended, the Trust will not be subject to Florida intangible personal property tax. In addition, the Unitholders will not be subject to Florida intangible personal property tax on the Units.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS--FLORIDA

**POPULATION.** In 1980, Florida was the seventh largest state in the U.S. by population. The State has grown dramatically since then and as of April 1, 1992, ranks fourth with an estimated population of 13.2 million. Florida's attraction, as both a growth and retirement state, has kept net migration fairly steady with an average of 277,000 new residents a year from 1980 through 1990. The U.S. average population increase since 1980 is about 1% annually, while Florida's average annual rate of increase is about 3%. Florida continues to be the fastest growing of the eleven largest states. This strong population growth is one reason the State's economy is performing better than the nation as a whole. In addition to attracting senior citizens to Florida as a place for retirement, the State is also recognized as attracting a significant number of working age individuals. Since 1980, the prime working age population (18-44) has grown at an average annual rate of 3.6%. The share of Florida's total working age population (18-59) to total State population is approximately 53%. This share is not expected to change appreciably into the twenty-first century.

**INCOME.** The State's personal income has been growing strongly the last several years and has generally outperformed both the U.S. as a whole and the southeast in particular, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Florida Consensus Economic Estimating Conference. This is due to the fact that Florida's population has been growing at a very strong pace and, since the early 1970's, the State's economy has diversified so as to provide greater insulation from national economic downturns. As a result, Florida's real per capita personal income overtook the national average in 1985 and has tracked above the southeast as a whole for most of the 1980's. From 1980 through 1990, the State's real per capita personal income rose at an average of 7% per year, while the national real per capita personal income increased at an average of 6.8% per year.

Because Florida has a proportionately greater retirement age population, property income (dividends, interest, and rent) and transfer payments (Social Security and pension benefits, among other sources of income) are relatively more important sources of income. For example, Florida's total wages and salaries and other labor income in 1989 was 55.3% of total personal income, while a similar figure for the nation for 1990 was 65.0%. Transfer payments are typically less sensitive to the business cycle than employment income and, therefore, act as stabilizing forces in weak economic periods.

The State's per capita personal income in 1991 of \$18,880 was slightly below the national average of \$19,082 and significantly ahead of that for the southeast United States, which was \$16,927. Real personal income in the State is estimated to have increased 0.7% in

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1991-92 and to increase 5.1% in 1993-94. By the end of 1993-94, real personal income per capita in the State is expected to average 3.6% higher than its 1991-92 level.

**EMPLOYMENT.** Since 1980, the State's job creation rate is well over twice the rate for the nation as a whole, and its growth rate in new non-agricultural jobs is the fastest of the 11 most populous states, second only to California in the absolute number of new jobs created. Contributing to the State's rapid rate of growth in employment and income is international trade. Since 1980, the State's unemployment rate has generally been below that of the U.S. Only in the last two years has the State's unemployment rate moved ahead of the national average. The average rate in Florida since 1980 has been 7.0% while the national average is 7.2%. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, and the Florida Consensus Economic Estimating Conference (together, the "Organization"), the State's unemployment rate was 7.3% during 1991. As of January 1993, the Organization estimates that the unemployment rate will be 7.4% for 1992-93 when final numbers are in, and drop to 6.4% for 1993-94.

The rate of job creation in Florida's manufacturing sector has exceeded that of the U.S. From the beginning of 1980 through 1990, the State added over 78,700 new manufacturing jobs, a 17.7% increase. During the same period, national manufacturing employment declined seven out of the eleven years, for a loss of 1,979,900 jobs.

Total non-farm employment in Florida is expected to increase 1.3% in 1992-93 and rise 4.3% in 1993-94. These figures, as well as the figures for income above, include the post-Hurricane Andrew impact. Trade and services, the two largest sources of employment in the State, account for more than half of the total non-farm employment. Employment in the service sector should experience an increase of 3.6% in 1992-93, and 5.6% in 1993-94. The service sector is now the State's largest employment category comprising 30.7% of total non-farm employment.

**CONSTRUCTION.** The State's economy has in the past been highly dependent on the construction industry and construction related manufacturing. This dependency has declined in recent years and continues to do so as a result of continued diversification of the State's economy. For example, in 1980, total contract construction employment as a share of total non-farm employment was just over 7.0%, and in 1990 the share had edged downward to 6.0%. This trend is expected to continue as the State's economy continues to diversify. Florida, nevertheless, has a dynamic construction industry, with single and multi-family housing starts accounting for 9.48% of total U.S. housing starts in 1991 while the State's population is 5.3% of the U.S. total population. Florida's housing starts since 1980 have represented an average of 11.5% of the U.S.'s total annual starts, and except for the recession years 1980-82, and the recession beginning in 1990, Florida housing starts have exceeded 160,000 a year.

A driving force behind the State's construction industry has been the State's rapid rate of population growth. Although the State currently is the fourth most populous state, its annual population growth is now projected to decline as the number of people moving into the State is expected to hover near the mid 200,000 range annually well into the 1990's. This population trend should provide plenty of fuel for business and home builders to keep construction activity lively in Florida for some time to come. However, other factors do influence the level of construction in the State. For example, federal tax reform in 1986 and other changes to the federal income tax code have eliminated tax deductions for owners of more than two residential real estate properties and have lengthened depreciation schedules on investment and commercial properties. Economic growth and existing supplies of commercial buildings and homes also contribute to the level of construction activity in the State.

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Hurricane Andrew left some parts of south Florida devastated. Post-Hurricane Andrew clean up and rebuilding have changed the outlook for the State's economy. Single and multi-family housing starts in 1992-93 are projected to reach a combined level of 116,800, and to increase to 148,100 in 1993-94. Lingering recessionary effects on consumers and tight credit are two of the reasons for relatively slow core construction activity, as well as lingering effects from the 1986 tax reform legislation discussed above. However, construction is one of the sectors most severely affected by Hurricane Andrew. The construction figures above include, over the two year period, more than 20,000 additional housing starts as a result of destruction by Hurricane Andrew. Total construction expenditures are forecasted to increase 11.1% this year and increase 23.7% next year.

**TOURISM.** Tourism is one of Florida's most important industries. Approximately 39.3 million tourists visited the State in 1991, as reported by the Florida Department of Commerce. In terms of business activities and state tax revenues, tourists in Florida in 1991 represented an estimated 4.4 million additional residents. Visitors to the State tend to arrive equally by air and car. The State's tourism industry over the years has become more sophisticated, attracting visitors year-round and, to a degree, reducing its seasonality. Tourist arrivals should be slightly negatively impacted as a result of Hurricane Andrew, but should recover and approximate in 1993-94 the number expected prior to the storm. When the final numbers are in, it is expected that by the end of the State's current fiscal year, 41.9 million domestic and international tourists will have visited the State, up 7.8% from the 39 million tourists that visited Florida in 1991-92. In 1993-94, tourist arrivals should approximate 43.2 million.

**REVENUES AND EXPENSES.** Estimated fiscal year 1992-93 General Revenue plus Working Capital funds available to the State total \$12,285.9 million, a 9.2% increase over 1991-92. This reflects a transfer of \$228.8 million, out of an estimated \$233.5 million in non-recurring revenue due to Hurricane Andrew, to a hurricane relief trust fund. Of the total General Revenue plus Working Capital funds available to the State, \$12,004.1 million of that is Estimated Revenues (excluding the Hurricane Andrew impact), which represents an increase of 10.1% over the previous year's Estimated Revenues. With effective General Revenues plus Working Capital Fund appropriations at \$11,914.0 million, unencumbered reserves at the end of the current fiscal year are estimated at \$371.9 million. Estimated fiscal year 1993-94 General Revenue plus Working Capital Funds available total \$13,490.1 million, a 9.8% increase over 1992-93. The \$13,016.1 million in Estimated Revenues represent an increase of 8.4% over the previous year's Estimated Revenues. The massive effort to rebuild and replace destroyed or damaged property in the wake of Hurricane Andrew is responsible for the substantial positive revenue impacts shown here. Most of the impact is in the increase in the State's sales tax.

In fiscal year 1991-92, approximately 64.0% of the State's total direct revenue to its three operating funds was derived from State taxes, with Federal grants and other special revenue accounting for the balance. State sales and use tax, corporate income tax, and beverage tax amounted to 68%, 7%, and 5%, respectively, of total receipts by the General Revenue Fund during fiscal year 1991-92. In that same year, expenditures for education, health and welfare, and public safety amounted to 53%, 30%, and 13.3%, respectively, of total expenditures from the General Revenue Fund.

The State's sales and use tax (6%) currently accounts for the State's single largest source of tax receipts. Slightly less than 10% of the State's sales and use tax is designated for local governments and is distributed to the respective counties in which collected for use by the counties, and the municipalities therein. In addition to this distribution, local governments may assess (by referendum) a 0.5% or a 1.0% discretionary sales surtax within their

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county. Proceeds from this local option sales tax are earmarked for funding local infrastructure programs and acquiring land for public recreation or conservation or protection of natural resources as provided under Florida law. Certain charter counties have other additional taxing powers, and non-consolidated counties with a population in excess of 800,000 may levy a local option sales tax to fund indigent health care. It alone cannot exceed 0.5% and when combined with the infrastructure surtax cannot exceed 1.0%. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1992, sales and use tax receipts (exclusive of the tax on gasoline and special fuels) totalled \$8,375.5 million, an increase of 2.7% over fiscal year 1990-91.

The second largest source of State tax receipts is the tax on motor fuels. However, these revenues are almost entirely dedicated trust funds for specific purposes and are not included in the State's General Revenue Fund.

The State imposes an alcoholic beverage wholesale tax (excise tax) on beer, wine, and liquor. This tax is one of the State's major tax sources, with revenues totalling \$435.2 million in fiscal year ending June 30, 1992. Alcoholic beverage tax receipts declined from the previous year's total. The revenues collected from this tax are deposited into the State's General Revenue Fund.

The State imposes a corporate income tax. All receipts of the corporate income tax are credited to the General Revenue Fund. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1992, receipts from this source were \$801.3 million, an increase of 14.2% from fiscal year 1990-91.

The State imposes a documentary stamp tax on deeds and other documents relating to realty, corporate shares, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, promissory notes, wage assignments, and retail charge accounts. The documentary stamp tax collections totalled \$472.4 million during fiscal year 1991-92, a 0.5% increase from the previous fiscal year. For the fiscal year 1990-91, 76.21% of the documentary stamp tax revenues was deposited to the General Revenue Fund. Beginning in fiscal year 1992-93, 71.29% of these taxes is to be deposited to the General Revenue Fund.

The State imposes an intangible personal property tax on stocks, bonds, including bonds secured by liens in Florida real property, notes, governmental leaseholds, and certain other intangibles not secured by a lien on Florida real property. The annual rate of tax is 2 mils. The State also imposes a non-recurring 2 mil tax on mortgages and other obligations secured by liens on Florida real property. In fiscal year 1991-92, total intangible personal property tax collections were \$586.2 million, a 13.0% increase over the prior year. Of the tax proceeds, 66.5% is distributed to the General Revenue Fund.

The State began its own lottery in 1988. State law requires that lottery revenues be distributed 50.0% to the public in prizes, 38.0% for use in enhancing education, and the balance, 12.0%, for costs of administering the lottery. Fiscal year 1991-92 lottery ticket sales totalled \$2.19 billion, providing education with approximately \$835.4 million.

The State's severance tax applies to oil, gas, and sulphur production, as well as the severance of phosphate rock and other solid minerals. Total collections from severance taxes total \$67.2 million during fiscal year 1991-92, down 6.9% from the previous year. Beginning in fiscal year 1989-90, 60.0% of this amount was transferred to the General Revenue Fund. The 60.0% allocation is expected to continue.

DEBT-BALANCED BUDGET REQUIREMENT. At the end of fiscal 1992, approximately \$4.52 billion in principal amount of debt secured by the full faith and credit of the State was outstanding. In addition, since July 1, 1992, the State issued about \$274 million in principal amount of full faith and credit bonds.

The State Constitution and statutes mandate that the State budget, as a whole, and each separate fund within the State budget, be kept in balance from currently available revenues each fiscal year. If the Governor or Comptroller believe a deficit will occur in any State fund,

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by statute, he must certify his opinion to the Administrative Commission, which then is authorized to reduce all State agency budgets and releases by a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit in any fund. Additionally, the State Constitution prohibits issuance of State obligations to fund State operations.

LITIGATION. Currently under litigation are several issues relating to State actions or State taxes that put at risk substantial amounts of General Revenue Fund monies. Accordingly, there is no assurance that any of such matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse affect on the State's financial position.

In the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions holding that a Hawaii law unfairly discriminated against out-of-state liquor producers, suits have been filed in the State's courts contesting a similar State law (in effect prior to 1985) that seek \$384 million in tax refunds. A trial court, in a ruling that was subsequently upheld by the Florida Supreme Court, found the State law in question to be unconstitutional but made its ruling operate prospectively, thereby denying any tax refunds. The issue of whether the unconstitutionality of the tax should be applied retroactively was decided in favor of the taxpayers by the U.S. Supreme Court on June 4, 1990. On remand from the U.S. Supreme Court, the Florida Supreme Court, on January 15, 1991, mandated further proceedings to fashion a "clear and certain remedy" consistent with constitutional restrictions and the opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Florida Department of Revenue has proposed to the Florida Supreme Court that the Department be allowed to collect back taxes from those who received a tax preference under the prior law. The Florida Supreme Court remanded the matter to the Circuit Court for the 2nd Judicial Circuit to hear arguments on the method chosen by the State to provide a clear and certain remedy. On October 15, 1992, the Circuit Court trial judge orally stated that the method chosen by the State is unconstitutional. The Circuit Court has not issued a written, final order, which the State is likely to appeal. An unfavorable outcome could result in the State having to refund over \$340 million.

Florida law provides preferential tax treatment to insurers who maintain a home office in the State. Certain insurers challenged the constitutionality of this tax preference and sought a refund of taxes paid. Recently, the Florida Supreme Court ruled in favor of the State. This case and others, along with pending refund claims, total about \$200 million.

The State maintains a bond rating of Aa and AA from Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corporation, respectively, on the majority of its general obligation bonds, although the rating of a particular series of revenue bonds relates primarily to the project, facility, or other revenue source from which such series derives funds for repayment. While these ratings and some of the information presented above indicate that the State is in satisfactory economic health, there can be no assurance that there will not be a decline in economic conditions or that particular Florida Bonds purchased by the fund will not be adversely affected by any such changes.

The sources for the information presented above include official statements and financial statements of the State of Florida. While the Sponsor has not independently verified this information, it has no reason to believe that the



information is not correct in all material respects.

FLORIDA TAXABLE ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN TABLE

The following tables show the approximate taxable estimated current returns for individuals that are equivalent to tax-exempt estimated current returns under published 1994 marginal Federal tax rates. The tables incorporate increased tax rates for higher-income taxpayers that were included in the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993. The tables illustrate what you would have to earn on taxable investments to equal the tax-exempt estimated current return for your income tax bracket. A taxpayer's marginal tax rate is affected by

both his taxable income and his adjusted gross income. Locate your adjusted gross and your taxable income (which is your adjusted gross income reduced by any deductions and exemptions), then locate your tax bracket based on joint or single tax filing. Read across to the equivalent taxable estimated current return you would need to match the tax-free income.

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR JOINT TAXPAYERS WITH FOUR PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State and Federal Tax Rate <sup>1</sup>	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return								
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 38.0	\$ 0-111.8	15.0 %	5.00	5.29	5.59	5.88	6.18	6.47	6.76	7.06	7.36
38.0- 91.9	0-111.8	28.0	5.90	6.25	6.60	6.94	7.29	7.64	7.99	8.33	8.68
	111.8-167.7	29.0	5.99	6.34	6.69	7.04	7.39	7.75	8.10	8.45	8.80
91.9-140.0	0-111.8	31.0	6.16	6.52	6.88	7.25	7.61	7.97	8.33	8.70	9.06
	111.8-167.7	32.0	6.25	6.62	6.99	7.35	7.72	8.09	8.46	8.82	9.19
	167.7-290.2	34.5	6.49	6.87	7.25	7.63	8.02	8.40	8.78	9.16	9.54
140.0-250.0	111.8-167.7	37.0	6.75	7.14	7.54	7.94	8.33	8.73	9.13	9.52	9.92
	167.7-290.2	40.0	7.08	7.50	7.92	8.33	8.75	9.17	9.58	10.00	10.41
	Over 290.2	37.0 <sup>2</sup>	6.75	7.14	7.54	7.94	8.33	8.73	9.13	9.52	9.92
Over 250.0	167.7-290.2	44.0	7.59	8.04	8.48	8.93	9.38	9.82	10.27	10.71	11.16
	Over 290.2	41.0 <sup>3</sup>	7.20	7.63	8.05	8.47	8.90	9.32	9.75	10.17	10.60

</TABLE>

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR SINGLE TAXPAYERS WITH ONE PERSONAL EXEMPTION

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State and Federal Tax Rate <sup>1</sup>	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return								
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 22.8	\$ 0-111.8	15.0 %	5.00	5.29	5.59	5.88	6.18	6.47	6.76	7.06	7.36
22.8- 55.1	0-111.8	28.0	5.90	6.25	6.60	6.94	7.29	7.64	7.99	8.33	8.68
55.1-115.0	0-111.8	31.0	6.16	6.52	6.88	7.25	7.61	7.97	8.33	8.70	9.06
	111.8-234.3	32.5	6.30	6.67	7.04	7.41	7.78	8.15	8.52	8.89	9.26
115.0-250.0	111.8-234.3	38.0	6.85	7.26	7.66	8.06	8.47	8.87	9.27	9.68	10.08
	Over 234.3	37.0 <sup>2</sup>	6.75	7.14	7.54	7.94	8.33	8.73	9.13	9.52	9.92
Over 250.0	Over 234.3	41.0 <sup>3</sup>	7.20	7.63	8.05	8.47	8.90	9.32	9.75	10.17	10.60

<FN>

1 The table reflects the effect of the limitations on itemized deductions and the deduction for personal exemptions. They were designed to phase out certain benefits of these deductions for higher income taxpayers. These limitations, in effect, raise the current maximum marginal Federal tax rate to approximately 44.0 percent for taxpayers filing a joint return and entitled to four personal exemptions and to approximately 41.0 percent for taxpayers filing a single return entitled to only one personal exemption. These limitations are subject to certain maximums, which depend on the number of exemptions claimed and the total amount of the taxpayer's itemized deductions. For example, the limitation on itemized deductions will not cause a taxpayer to lose more than 80% of his allowable itemized deductions, with certain exceptions.

2 Federal tax rate reverts to 36.0% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

3 Federal tax rate reverts to 39.6% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

</TABLE>

A comparison of tax-free and equivalent taxable estimated current returns with the returns on various taxable investments is one element to consider in making an investment decision. The Sponsor may from time to time in its advertising and sales materials compare the then current estimated returns on the Trust and returns over specified periods on other similar Nuveen Trusts with returns on taxable investments such as corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CD's and money market accounts or money market funds, each of which has investment characteristics that may differ from those of the Trust. U.S. Government bonds, for example, are backed by the full faith and credit of the

U.S. Government and bank CD's and money market accounts are insured by an agency of the federal government. Money market accounts and money market funds provide stability of principal, but pay interest at rates that vary with the condition of the short-term debt market. The investment characteristics of the Trust are described more fully elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust  
 Schedule of Investments at Date of Deposit  
 January 6, 1994  
 FLORIDA INSURED TRUST 184  
 (Series 711)

<TABLE>  
 <CAPTION>

Aggregate Principal <C>	Name of Issuer and Title of Issue Represented by Sponsor's Contracts to Purchase Bonds(1) <C> <S>	Optional Redemption Provisions(2) <C>	Ratings(3)		Trustee's Determination of Offering Price(4) <C>
			Standard & Poor's <C>	Moody's <C>	
\$ 525,000	State of Florida, State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 1993 Series C, 5.50% Due 6/1/23. (General Obligation Bonds.)	2003 at 101	AAA	Aaa	\$ 529,106
140,000	City of Fort Myers, Florida, Utility System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1993A, 0.00% Due 4/1/18. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about August 12, 1993 at a price of 24.158% of principal amount.)	No Optional Call	AAA	Aaa	38,032
180,000	City of Hollywood, Florida, Water and Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993, 5.60% Due 10/1/23.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	183,150
240,000	City of Jacksonville Beach, Florida, Utility Revenue Bonds, Series 1993, 5.50% Due 10/1/20.	2002 at 102	AAA	Aaa	241,913
525,000	Orlando (Florida) Utilities Commission, Water and Electric Subordinated Revenue Bonds, Series 1992A, 5.50% Due 10/1/27. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about August 25, 1992 at a price of 91.50% of principal amount.)	2002 at 100	AAA	Aaa	526,754
500,000	South Broward Hospital District (Florida), Hospital Revenue and Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1993, 5.50% Due 5/1/22.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	501,250
525,000	City of Tampa, Florida, Allegany Health System Revenue Bonds, St. Mary's Hospital, Inc. Issue, Series 1993, 5.125% Due 12/1/23. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about January 4, 1994 at a price of 94.522% of principal amount.)	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	499,931
525,000	City of Vero Beach, Florida, Electric Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1993A, 5.375% Due 12/1/21.	2003 at 101	AAA	Aaa	523,089
340,000	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 1993 (General Obligation Bonds.), 5.25% Due 7/1/18. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about July 15, 1993 at a price of 93.414% of principal amount.)	2003 at 101 1/2	AAA	Aaa	340,000
----- \$ 3,500,000 ----- -----					----- \$ 3,383,225 ----- -----

</TABLE>

See Notes to Schedules of Investments, page 59.

MASSACHUSETTS INSURED TRUST 109

The Portfolio of Massachusetts Insured Trust 109 consists of 6 obligations issued by entities located in Massachusetts and one obligation issued by an entity located in the Territory of Puerto Rico. Two Bonds in the Trust are general obligations of the governmental entities issuing them and are backed by the taxing powers thereof. Five Bonds in the Trust are payable as to principal and interest from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. The sources of payment for these Bonds are divided as follows: Bridge and Toll Road Revenue, 1; College and University Revenue, 1; Health Care Facility Revenue, 2; Water and/or Sewer

Revenue, 1. All of the Bonds in the Trust, as insured, are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

At the Date of Deposit, the average maturity of the Bonds in the Massachusetts Insured Trust is 26.5 years. The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust is calculated based upon the stated maturities of the Bonds in such Trust (or, with respect to Bonds for which funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem such Bonds on a stated call date, based upon such call date). The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust may increase or decrease from time to time as Bonds mature or are called or sold.

Approximately 28.3% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust (accounting for approximately 28.3% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds) are original issue discount bonds. See "GENERAL TRUST INFORMATION--ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT BONDS AND STRIPPED OBLIGATIONS" for a discussion of the characteristics of such bonds and of the risks associated therewith.

Approximately 29% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust consists of obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from services provided by hospitals or other health care facilities.

For a discussion of the risks associated with investments in the bonds of various issuers, see "General Trust Information" in this section.

The Sponsor entered into contracts to acquire the Bonds between December 21, 1993 and January 5, 1994. The following summarizes certain information about the Bonds as of the business day prior to the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Cost to Sponsor	Profit (or loss) to Sponsor	Annual Interest Income to Trust	Bid Price of Bonds	Difference between Trustee's Determination of Offering Price and the Bid Price (as % of principal amount)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$3,459,572	\$16,931	\$185,681	\$3,459,628	.48%

</TABLE>

Neither cost to Sponsor nor profit (or loss) to Sponsor reflects underwriting profits or losses received or incurred by the Sponsor through its participation in underwriting syndicates. An underwriter or underwriting syndicate purchases bonds from the issuer on a negotiated or competitive bid basis as principal with the motive of marketing such bonds to investors at a profit. The Sponsor did not participate as either the sole underwriter or as a manager or member of a syndicate that acted as the original underwriter of any of the Bonds.

Unitholders may elect to have interest distributions made on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The interest on the Bonds initially deposited in the Massachusetts Insured Trust, less estimated expenses, is estimated to accrue at the rate of \$.01439 per Unit per day under the semi-annual plan of distribution, \$.01434 per Unit per day under the quarterly plan of distribution and \$.01425 per Unit per day under the monthly plan of distribution. It is anticipated that the amount of interest to be distributed per Unit in each

year under each plan of distribution will initially be substantially equal to the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit for that plan.

Details of interest distributions per Unit of the Massachusetts Insured Trust under the various plans appear in the following table based upon estimated Net Annual Interest Income at the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Massachusetts Insured Trust	1994				Normal Distributions per Year
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Record Date*.....	4/1	5/1	8/1	11/1	
Distribution Date.....	4/15	5/15	8/15	11/15	
Monthly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4275(1)				\$ 5.1301

Quarterly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4275(1)	----- \$ .4275 every month -----	\$ 1.2905	\$ 5.1621
Semi-Annual Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4275(1)	\$ .4317(3)	\$ 2.5905	\$ 5.1811

<FN>

- \* Record Dates for semi-annual distributions are May 1 and November 1; for quarterly distributions, they are February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. Record Dates for monthly distributions are the first day of each month.
- (1) The first distribution will be paid to all Unitholders, regardless of the distribution plan selected.
- (2) The second distribution under the quarterly distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent quarterly distributions will be regular 3-month distributions.
- (3) The second distribution under the semi-annual distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent semi-annual distributions will be regular 6-month distributions.

</TABLE>

The accrual amounts set forth above, and in turn the amount of interest to be distributed annually per Unit, will generally change as Bonds are redeemed, mature or are sold.

TAX STATUS--MASSACHUSETTS INSURED TRUST

For a discussion of the Federal tax status of income earned on Massachusetts Insured Trust Units, see Section 11.

In the opinion of Edwards & Angell, special Massachusetts counsel to the Trust, based on rulings by the Commissioner of Revenue and under existing law:

For Massachusetts income tax purposes, each Trust will be treated as a corporate trust under Section 8 of Chapter 62 of the Massachusetts General Laws ("M.G.L.") and not as a grantor trust under Section 10(e) of M.G.L. Chapter 62.

The Trust will not be held to be engaging in business in Massachusetts within the meaning of said Section 8 and will, therefore, not be subject to Massachusetts income tax.

Unitholders who are subject to Massachusetts income taxation under M.G.L. Chapter 62 will not be required to include their respective shares of the earnings of or distributions from the Massachusetts Insured Trust in their Massachusetts gross income to the extent that such earnings or distributions represent tax-exempt interest excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes received by the Massachusetts Insured Trust on obligations issued by Massachusetts, its counties, municipalities, authorities, political subdivisions or instrumentalities or by Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands or other possessions of the United States within the meaning of Section 103(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Massachusetts Obligations").

In the case of a Massachusetts Insured Trust, Unitholders who are subject to Massachusetts income taxation under M.G.L. Chapter 62 will not be required to include their respective shares of the earnings of or distributions from such Trust in their Massachusetts gross income to the extent that such earnings or distributions are derived from the

proceeds of insurance obtained by the Sponsor of such Trust or by the issuer or underwriter of an obligation held by such Trust that represent maturing interest on defaulted obligations held by the Trustee, if and to the same extent that such earnings or distributions would have been excludable from the gross income of such Unitholders if derived from interest paid by the issuer of the defaulted obligation.

Unitholders which are corporations subject to taxation under M.G.L. Chapter 63 will be required to include their respective shares of the earnings of or distributions from the Trust in their Massachusetts gross income to the extent that such earnings or distributions represent interest from bonds, notes or indebtedness of any state, including Massachusetts, except for interest which is specifically exempted from such tax by the acts authorizing issuance of said Massachusetts Obligations.

The Massachusetts Insured Trust's capital gains and/or capital losses which are includable in the Federal gross income of Unitholders who are subject to Massachusetts income taxation under M.G.L. Chapter 62, or Unitholders which are corporations subject to Massachusetts taxation under M.G.L. Chapter 63 will be included as capital gains and/or losses in the Unitholders' Massachusetts gross income, except for capital gain which is specifically exempted from taxation under such Chapters by the acts authorizing issuance of said Massachusetts Obligations.

Unitholders which are corporations subject to tax under M.G.L. Chapter 63 and which are tangible property corporations will not be required to include the Units when determining the value of their tangible property. Unitholders which are intangible property corporations will be required to include the Units when determining their net worth.

Gains or losses realized on sales or redemptions of Units by Unitholders

who are subject to Massachusetts income taxation under M.G.L. Chapter 62, or Unitholders which are corporations subject to Massachusetts income taxation under M.G.L. Chapter 63, will be includable in their Massachusetts gross income. In determining such gain or loss Unitholders will, to the same extent required for Federal tax purposes, have to adjust their tax bases for their Units for accrued interest received, if any, on Massachusetts Obligations delivered to the Trustee after the Unitholders pay for their Units, for amortization of premiums, if any, on Massachusetts Obligations held by the Massachusetts Insured Trust, and for accrued original issue discount with respect to each Massachusetts Obligation which, at the time the Massachusetts Obligation was issued, had original issue discount.

The Units of the Trust are not subject to any property tax levied by Massachusetts or any political subdivision thereof, nor to any income tax levied by any such political subdivision. They are includable in the gross estate of a deceased holder who is a resident of Massachusetts for purposes of the Massachusetts Estate Tax.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS--MASSACHUSETTS

Without intending to be complete, the following briefly summarizes the current financial situation, as well as some of the complex factors affecting the financial situation, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "COMMONWEALTH"). It is derived from sources that are generally available to investors and is based in part on information obtained from various agencies in Massachusetts. No independent verification has been made of the accuracy or completeness of the following information.

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There can be no assurance that current or future statewide or regional economic difficulties, and the resulting impact on Commonwealth or local governmental finances generally, will not adversely affect the market value of Massachusetts Obligations in the Trust or the ability of particular obligors to make timely payments of debt service on (or relating to) those obligations.

Since 1988, there has been a significant slowdown in the Commonwealth's economy, as indicated by a rise in unemployment, a slowing of its per capita income growth and declining state revenues. In fiscal 1991, the Commonwealth's expenditures for state government programs exceeded current revenues, and although fiscal 1992 revenues exceeded expenditures, no assurance can be given that lower than expected tax revenues will not resume and continue.

1993 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET. On July 20, 1992 the Governor signed the Commonwealth's budget for fiscal 1993. This budget is based on estimated budgeted revenue and other sources of \$14.641 billion, including current tax revenue estimates of \$9.940 billion. Based on December 31, 1992 tax collections, tax revenues for the fiscal 1993 budget were revised upwards on January 27, 1993 from the original consensus tax estimate of \$9.685 billion. Estimated tax revenues for fiscal 1993 are approximately \$456.4 million greater than tax revenues for fiscal 1992. As modified by legislation enacted since July 20, 1992, the fiscal 1993 budget provides for estimated budgeted expenditures and other uses of \$14.976 billion, which equals the sum of projected revenues and other sources plus approximately \$319.4 million of the estimated \$549.4 million positive budgetary fund balances existing as of the close of fiscal 1992. The projected fiscal 1993 budgeted expenditures and other uses represents an increase of 11.6% from fiscal 1992. The fiscal 1993 budget remains subject to certain of the Governor's line-item vetoes, which may be overridden by the legislature.

With regard to revenues, the fiscal 1993 budget depends on certain non-tax revenue sources, the availability of which is subject to certain contingencies. The fiscal 1993 budget assumes continued federal reimbursements related to uncompensated care payments, which is expected to be approximately \$212.7 million in fiscal 1993.

The fiscal 1993 budget also assumes that the sale of certain assets will generate approximately \$45.0 million in non-tax revenues, however, there are currently no agreements to sell such assets and the market for some or all of such assets is unfavorable. The fiscal 1993 budget also assumes receipt of approximately \$80.0 million from the Massachusetts Water Resource Authority ("MWRA") under an arrangement which would, among other things, relieve the MWRA of certain comparable future financial commitments to the Commonwealth.

1992 FISCAL YEAR. The Commonwealth's budgeted expenditures and other uses were approximately \$13.420 billion in fiscal 1992, which is \$238.7 million or 1.7% lower than fiscal 1991 budgeted expenditures. Final fiscal 1992 budgeted expenditures were \$300 million more than the initial July 1991 estimates of budgetary expenditures, due in part to increases in certain human services programs, including an increase of \$268.7 million for the Medicaid program and \$50.0 million for mental retardation consent decree requirements. Budgeted revenues and other sources for fiscal 1992 totaled approximately \$13.728 billion (including tax revenues of \$9.484 billion), reflecting an increase of approximately 0.7% from fiscal 1991 to 1992 and an increase of 5.4% in tax revenues for the same period. Overall, fiscal 1992 is estimated to have ended with an excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses of

\$312.3 million. After payment in full of the quarterly distribution of local aid to the Commonwealth's cities and towns ("LOCAL AID") in the

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amount of \$514.0 million due on June 30, 1992, retirement of the Commonwealth's outstanding commercial paper (except for approximately \$50 million of bond anticipation notes) and certain other short term borrowings, as of June 30, 1992, the end of fiscal 1992, the Commonwealth showed a year-end cash position of approximately \$731 million, as compared with the Commonwealth's cash balance of \$182.3 million at the end of fiscal 1991.

1991 FISCAL YEAR. Budgeted expenditures for fiscal 1991 were approximately \$13.659 billion, as against budgeted revenues and other sources of approximately \$13.634 billion. The Commonwealth suffered an operating loss of approximately \$21.2 million. Application of the adjusted fiscal 1990 fund balances of \$258.3 resulted in a fiscal 1991 budgetary surplus of \$237.1 million. State law requires that approximately \$59.2 million of the fiscal year ending balances of \$237.1 million be placed in the Stabilization Fund, a reserve from which funds can be appropriated (i) to make up any difference between actual state revenues in any fiscal year in which actual revenues fall below the allowable amount, (ii) to replace state and local losses by federal funds or (iii) for any event, as determined by the legislature, which threatens the health, safety or welfare of the people or the fiscal stability of the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions.

Upon taking office in January 1991, the new Governor proposed a series of legislative and administrative actions, including withholding of allotments under Section 9C of Chapter 29 of the General Laws, intended to eliminate the projected deficits. The new Governor's review of the Commonwealth's budget indicated projected spending of \$14.105 billion with an estimated \$850 million in budget balancing measures that would be needed prior to the close of fiscal 1991. At that time, estimated tax revenues were revised to \$8.845 billion, \$903 million less than was estimated at the time the fiscal 1991 budget was adopted. The Legislature adopted a number of the Governor's recommendations and the Governor took certain administrative actions not requiring legislative approval, including the adoption of a state employee furlough program. It is estimated by the Commonwealth that spending reductions achieved through savings initiatives and withholding of allotments total approximately \$484.3 million in aggregate for fiscal 1991. However, these savings and reductions may be impacted negatively by litigation pursued by third parties concerning the Governor's action under Section 9C of Chapter 29 of the General Laws and with regard to the state employee furlough program.

In addition, the new administration in May 1991 filed an amendment to its Medicaid state plan that enables it to claim 50% federal reimbursement on uncompensated care payments for certain hospitals in the Commonwealth. As a result, in fiscal 1991 the Commonwealth obtained additional non-tax revenues in the form of federal reimbursements equal to approximately \$513 million on account of uncompensated care payments. This reimbursement claim was based upon recent amendments of federal law contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 and, consequently, on relatively undeveloped federal laws, regulations and guidelines. At the request of the federal Health Care Financing Administration, the Office of Inspector General of the United States Department of Health and Human Services has commenced an audit of the reimbursement. The administration, which had reviewed the matter with the Health Care Financing Administration prior to claiming the reimbursement, believes that the Commonwealth will prevail in the audit. If the Commonwealth does not prevail, the Commonwealth would have the right to contest an appeal, but could be required to pay all or part of Medicaid reimbursements with interest and to have such amount deducted from future reimbursement payments.

1990, 1989 AND 1988 FISCAL YEARS. In July 1989, the former Governor vetoed certain provisions included in the budget legislation for fiscal 1990, including approximately \$273 million of the fiscal 1990 appropriations, including \$100 million for Local Aid. One of the

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Governor's vetoes occasioned a default by the Commonwealth on a September 1, 1989 payment of \$2.5 million on a general obligation contract with the Massachusetts Community Development Finance Corporation to which its full faith and credit had been pledged, which payment was made on September 17, 1990 after a supplemental appropriation was proposed by the Governor and passed by the legislature. The legislature overrode the Governor's veto of \$100 million of Local Aid and the Governor then indicated that he was withholding the allotment for such expenditure. The Supreme Judicial Court invalidated the Governor's withholding of \$210 million of appropriated funds for certain Local Aid purposes in May 1990.

Budgeted expenditures for fiscal 1988, 1989 and 1990 totaled approximately \$11.6 billion, \$12.6 billion and \$13.3 billion, respectively. Budgeted revenues for fiscal 1988, 1989 and 1990 totaled approximately \$11.3 billion, \$12.0 billion and \$12.0 billion, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT. Reversing a trend of relatively low unemployment during the

early and mid 1980s, the Massachusetts unemployment rate has increased significantly during the last three years to where the Commonwealth's unemployment rate exceeds the national unemployment rate. In 1989, the average Massachusetts unemployment rate was 4.0%, representing an 0.8% increase over the average 1987 unemployment rate, while the average United States unemployment rate was 5.3%, representing a 0.9% decrease over the average 1987 United States unemployment rate. During 1990, the Massachusetts unemployment rate increased from 4.5% in January to 6.1% in July to 6.7% in August. During 1991, the Massachusetts unemployment rate averaged 9.0% while the average United States unemployment rate was 6.7%. The Massachusetts unemployment rate in October 1992 was 8.4%, down from 8.6% for September 1992. Other factors which may significantly and adversely affect the employment rate in the Commonwealth include the recently announced proposal by the Clinton Administration to close United States military bases and reduce federal government spending on defense-related industries. Due to this and other considerations, there can be no assurances that unemployment in the commonwealth will not increase in the future.

**DEBT RATINGS.** S&P currently rates the Commonwealth's uninsured general obligation bonds at A, having upgraded the rating from BBB on September 9, 1992. At the same time, S&P upgraded the rating of state and agency notes from SP2 to SP1. In raising the ratings, S&P cited the Commonwealth's improved financial status as key to the upgrade. Prior to these actions by S&P, the Commonwealth had experienced a steady decline in its S&P rating, with its most recent decline beginning in May 1989, when S&P lowered its rating on the Commonwealth's general obligation bonds and other Commonwealth obligations from AA+ to AA and continuing a series of further reductions until March 1992, when the rating was affirmed at BBB.

Moody's currently rates the Commonwealth's uninsured general obligation bonds at A, having upgraded the rating from Baa on September 9, 1992. Moody's, in raising the rating on the bonds, pointed to the Commonwealth's application of conservative revenue assumptions and efforts to impose spending discipline as having reduced the state's financial vulnerability and restored fiscal control. Prior to this increase, the Commonwealth had experienced a steady decline in its rating by Moody's since May 1989. In May 1989, Moody's lowered its rating on the Commonwealth's notes from MIG-1 to MIG-2, and its rating on the Commonwealth's commercial paper from P-1 to P-2. On June 21, 1989 Moody's reduced the Commonwealth's general obligation rating from Aa to A. On November 15, 1989, Moody's reduced the rating on the Commonwealth's general obligations from A to Baa, citing the Commonwealth's lowering of revenue estimates, its fiscal year 1990 deficit and to the legislature's apparent lack of consensus on how to deal with it. On March 9, 1990, Moody's reduced the rating of the Commonwealth's general obligation bonds from Baa to Baa, citing "extended

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inaction" in resolving the Commonwealth's growing budget deficit. There can be no assurance that these ratings will continue.

In recent years, the Commonwealth and certain of its public bodies and municipalities have faced serious financial difficulties which have affected the credit standing and borrowing abilities of Massachusetts and its respective entities and may have contributed to higher interest rates on debt obligations. The continuation of, or an increase in, such financial difficulties could result in declines in the market values of, or default on, existing obligations including Massachusetts Obligations in the Trust. Should there be during the term of the Trust a financial crisis relating to Massachusetts, its public bodies or municipalities, the market value and marketability of all outstanding bonds issued by the Commonwealth and its public authorities or municipalities including the Massachusetts Obligations in the Trust and interest income to the Trust could be adversely affected.

**TOTAL BOND AND NOTE LIABILITIES.** The total general obligation bond indebtedness of the Commonwealth as of January 1, 1993 was approximately \$7.9 billion. There were also outstanding approximately \$339 million in general obligation notes and other short term general obligation debt. The total bond and note liabilities of the Commonwealth as of January 1, 1993, including guaranteed bond and contingent liabilities, was approximately \$12.4 billion.

**DEBT SERVICE.** During the 1980s, capital expenditures were increased substantially, which has had a short term impact on the cash needs of the Commonwealth and also accounts for a significant rise in debt service during that period. Payments for debt service on Commonwealth general obligation bonds and notes have risen at an average annual rate of 18.7% from \$563.7 million in fiscal 1988 to an estimated \$942.3 million in fiscal 1991. Debt service payments in fiscal 1992 were \$898.3 million. Debt service payments for fiscal 1992 reflect a \$261 million one-time reduction achieved as a result of the issuance of the refunding bonds in September and October 1991. Debt service expenditures are projected to be \$1.195 billion for fiscal 1993 and \$1.311 billion for fiscal 1994. The amounts represented do not include debt service on notes issued to finance the fiscal 1989 deficit and certain Medicaid related liabilities, certain debt service contract assistance to the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, the Massachusetts Convention Center Authority and the Massachusetts Government Land Bank, as well as grants to municipalities under the school building assistance program to defray a portion of the debt service costs on

local school bonds.

In January 1990, legislation was passed to impose a limit on debt service beginning in fiscal 1991, providing that no more than 10% of the total appropriations in any fiscal year may be expended for payment of interest and principal on general obligation debt (excluding the Fiscal Recovery Bonds). The percentage of total appropriations expended from the budgeted operating funds for debt service (excluding debt service on Fiscal Recovery Bonds) for fiscal 1992 is 4.9% which is projected to increase to 6.1% in fiscal 1993.

**CERTAIN LIABILITIES.** Among the material future liabilities of the Commonwealth are significant unfunded general liabilities of its retirement systems and a program to fund such liabilities; a program whereby, starting in 1978, the Commonwealth began assuming full financial responsibility for all costs of the administration of justice within the Commonwealth; continuing demands to raise aggregate aid to cities, towns, schools and other districts and transit authorities above current levels; and Medicaid expenditures which have increased each year since the program was initiated. The Commonwealth has signed consent decrees to continue improving mental health care and programs for the mentally retarded in

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order to meet federal standards, including those governing receipt of federal reimbursements under various programs, and the parties in those cases have worked cooperatively to resolve the disputed issues.

As a result of comprehensive legislation approved in January, 1988, the Commonwealth is required, beginning in fiscal 1989 to fund future pension liabilities currently and to amortize the Commonwealth's unfunded liabilities over 40 years. Total pension costs increased at an average annual rate of 5.8% from \$600.2 million in fiscal 1988 to \$751.5 million in fiscal 1992. The estimated pension costs (inclusive of current benefits and pension reserves) for fiscal year 1993 are \$873.8 million, representing an increase of 16.2% over fiscal 1992 expenditures.

**LITIGATION.** The Commonwealth is engaged in various lawsuits involving environmental and related laws, including an action brought on behalf of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency alleging violations of the Clean Water Act and seeking to enforce the clean-up of Boston Harbor. The MWRA, successor in liability to the Metropolitan District Commission, has assumed primary responsibility for developing and implementing a court-approved plan for the construction of the treatment facilities necessary to achieve compliance with federal requirements. Under the Clean Water Act, the Commonwealth may be liable for costs of compliance in these or any other Clean Water cases if the MWRA or a municipality is prevented from raising revenues necessary to comply with a judgment. The MWRA currently projects that the total cost of construction of the treatment facilities required under the court's order is approximately \$3.5 billion in current dollars.

The Massachusetts Hospital Association has brought an action challenging an element of the Medicaid rate-setting methodologies for hospitals. If the plaintiff hospitals are successful, the Commonwealth may face additional liabilities on the order of \$70 million to \$100 million. The parties have recently agreed to a process of settlement and payment of fiscal 1988 through 1991 claims, with payment to be made in fiscal 1993.

There are also actions pending in which recipients of human services benefits, such as welfare recipients, the mentally retarded, the elderly, the handicapped, children, residents of state hospitals and inmates of corrections institutions, seek expanded levels of services and benefits and in which providers of services to such recipients challenge the rates at which they are reimbursed by the Commonwealth. To the extent that such actions result in judgments requiring the Commonwealth to provide expanded services or benefits or pay increased rates, additional operating and capital expenditures might be needed to implement such judgments.

In December, 1988, nine municipalities of the Commonwealth which claim to own substantial interests in a nuclear power plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire, filed suit against the Commonwealth, the Governor, the Attorney General and other state officials claiming damages arising from their opposition to licensure of the plant. The municipalities allege damages in the amount of \$1 billion. The Commonwealth's motion to dismiss was allowed, but the plaintiffs in that case have appealed and the case is under advisement in the Appeals Court.

In addition there are several tax matters in litigation which could result in significant refunds to taxpayers if decisions unfavorable to the Commonwealth are rendered. The amount of taxes and interest at issue in those cases is approximately \$195 million.

A variety of other civil suits pending against the Commonwealth may also affect its future liabilities. These include challenges to the Commonwealth's allocation of school aid under Section 9C of Chapter 29 of the General Laws and to adopt a state employee furlough program. No prediction is possible as to the ultimate outcome of these proceedings.



Many factors, in addition to those cited above, do or may have a bearing upon the financial condition of the Commonwealth, including social and economic conditions, many of which are not within the control of the Commonwealth.

**EXPENDITURE AND TAX LIMITATION MEASURES.** Limits have been established on state tax revenues by legislation approved by the Governor on October 25, 1986 and by an initiative petition approved by the voters on November 4, 1986. The Executive Office for Administration and Finance currently estimates that state tax revenues will not reach the limit imposed by either the initiative petition or the legislative enactment in fiscal 1992.

Proposition 2 1/2, passed by the voters in 1980, led to large reductions in property taxes, the major source of income for cities and towns, and large increases in state aid to offset such revenue losses. According to the Executive Office for Administration and Finance, all of the 351 cities and towns have now achieved a property tax level of no more than 2.5% of full property values. Under the terms of Proposition 2 1/2, the property tax levy can now be increased annually for all cities and towns, almost all by 2.5% of the prior fiscal year's tax levy plus 2.5% of the value of new properties and of significant improvements to property. Legislation has also been enacted providing for certain local option taxes. A voter initiative petition approved at the statewide general election in November, 1990 further regulates the distribution of Local Aid of no less than 40% of collections from individual income taxes, sales and use taxes, corporate excise taxes, and the balance of the state lottery fund. If implemented in accordance with its terms (including appropriation of the necessary funds), the petition as approved would shift several hundred million dollars to direct Local Aid.

**OTHER TAX MEASURES.** To provide revenue to pay debt service on both the deficit and Medicaid-related borrowings and to fund certain direct Medicaid expenditures, legislation was enacted imposing an additional tax on certain types of personal income for 1989 and 1990 taxable years at rates of 0.375% and 0.75% respectively, effectively raising the tax rate of 1989 from 5% to 5.375% and for 1990 to 5.75%. Recent legislation has effectively further increased tax rates to 5.95% for tax year 1990 to 6.25% for tax year 1991 and returning to 5.95% for tax year 1992 and subsequent tax years. The tax is applicable to all personal income except income derived from dividends, capital gains, unemployment compensation, alimony, rent, interest, pensions, annuities and IRA/Keogh distributions. The income tax rate on other interest (excluding interest on obligations of the United States and of the Commonwealth and its subdivisions), dividends and net capital gains (after a 50% reduction) was increased from 10% to 12% for tax year 1990 and subsequent years, by recently enacted legislation.

**OTHER ISSUERS OF MASSACHUSETTS OBLIGATIONS.** There are a number of state agencies, instrumentalities and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth that issue Municipal Obligations, some of which may be conduit revenue obligations payable from payments from private borrowers. These entities are subject to various economic risks and uncertainties, and the credit quality of the securities issued by them may vary considerably from the credit quality of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the Commonwealth. The brief summary above does not address, nor does it attempt to address, any difficulties and the financial situations of those other issuers of Massachusetts Obligations.

#### MASSACHUSETTS TAXABLE ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN TABLE

The following tables show the approximate taxable estimated current returns for individuals that are equivalent to tax-exempt estimated current returns under combined Federal and state taxes, using published 1994 marginal Federal tax rates and marginal state tax rates currently available and scheduled to be in effect. The tables incorporate increased tax rates for higher-income taxpayers that were included in the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993. For cases in which more than one state bracket falls within a Federal bracket, the

highest state bracket is combined with the Federal bracket. The combined state and Federal tax brackets shown reflect the fact that state tax payments are currently deductible for Federal tax purposes. The tables illustrate what you would have to earn on taxable investments to equal the tax-exempt estimated current return for your income tax bracket. A taxpayer's marginal tax rate is affected by both his taxable income and his adjusted gross income. Locate your adjusted gross and your taxable income (which is your adjusted gross income reduced by any deductions and exemptions), then locate your tax bracket based on joint or single tax filing. Read across to the equivalent taxable estimated current return you would need to match the tax-free income.

#### COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR JOINT TAXPAYERS WITH FOUR PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State and Federal Tax Rate1	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return								
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 38.0	\$ 0-111.8	25.0 %	5.67	6.00	6.33	6.67	7.00	7.33	7.67	8.00	8.00
38.0- 91.9	0-111.8	36.5	6.69	7.09	7.48	7.87	8.27	8.66	9.06	9.45	9.45
	111.8-167.7	37.5	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	9.60
91.9-140.0	0-111.8	39.5	7.02	7.44	7.85	8.26	8.68	9.09	9.50	9.92	9.92
	111.8-167.7	40.0	7.08	7.50	7.92	8.33	8.75	9.17	9.58	10.00	10.00
	167.7-290.2	42.0	7.33	7.76	8.19	8.62	9.05	9.48	9.91	10.34	10.34
140.0-250.0	111.8-167.7	44.5	7.66	8.11	8.56	9.01	9.46	9.91	10.36	10.81	10.81
	167.7-290.2	47.0	8.02	8.49	8.96	9.43	9.91	10.38	10.85	11.32	11.32
	Over 290.2	44.5 2	7.66	8.11	8.56	9.01	9.46	9.91	10.36	10.81	10.81
Over 250.0	167.7-290.2	50.5	8.59	9.09	9.60	10.10	10.61	11.11	11.62	12.12	12.12
	Over 290.2	48.0 3	8.17	8.65	9.13	9.62	10.10	10.58	11.06	11.54	11.54

</TABLE>

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR SINGLE TAXPAYERS WITH ONE PERSONAL EXEMPTION

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State and Federal Tax Rate1	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return								
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 22.8	\$ 0-111.8	25.0 %	5.67	6.00	6.33	6.67	7.00	7.33	7.67	8.00	8.00
22.8- 55.1	0-111.8	36.5	6.69	7.09	7.48	7.87	8.27	8.66	9.06	9.45	9.45
55.1-115.0	0-111.8	39.5	7.02	7.44	7.85	8.26	8.68	9.09	9.50	9.92	9.92
	111.8-234.3	40.5	7.14	7.56	7.98	8.40	8.82	9.24	9.66	10.08	10.08
115.0-250.0	111.8-234.3	45.5	7.80	8.26	8.72	9.17	9.63	10.09	10.55	11.01	11.01
	Over 234.3	44.5 2	7.66	8.11	8.56	9.01	9.46	9.91	10.36	10.81	10.81
Over 250.0	Over 234.3	48.0 3	8.17	8.65	9.13	9.62	10.10	10.58	11.06	11.54	11.54

<FN>

1 The table reflects the effect of the limitations on itemized deductions and the deduction for personal exemptions. They were designed to phase out certain benefits of these deductions for higher income taxpayers. These limitations, in effect, raise the current maximum marginal Federal tax rate to approximately 44.0 percent for taxpayers filing a joint return and entitled to four personal exemptions and to approximately 41.0 percent for taxpayers filing a single return entitled to only one personal exemption. These limitations are subject to certain maximums, which depend on the number of exemptions claimed and the total amount of the taxpayer's itemized deductions. For example, the limitation on itemized deductions will not cause a taxpayer to lose more than 80% of his allowable itemized deductions, with certain exceptions.

2 Federal tax rate reverts to 36.0% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

3 Federal tax rate reverts to 39.6% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

</TABLE>

A comparison of tax-free and equivalent taxable estimated current returns with the returns on various taxable investments is one element to consider in making an investment decision. The Sponsor may from time to time in its advertising and sales materials compare the then current estimated returns on the Trust and returns over specified periods on other similar Nuveen Trusts with returns on taxable investments such as corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CD's and money market accounts or money market funds, each of which has investment characteristics that may differ from those of the Trust. U.S. Government bonds, for example, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and bank CD's and money market accounts are insured by an agency of the federal government. Money market accounts and money market funds provide stability of principal, but pay interest at rates that vary with the condition of the short-term debt market. The investment characteristics of the Trust are described more fully elsewhere in this Prospectus.

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Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust  
Schedule of Investments at Date of Deposit  
January 6, 1994  
MASSACHUSETTS INSURED TRUST 109  
(Series 711)

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Aggregate Principal	Name of Issuer and Title of Issue Represented by Sponsor's Contracts to Purchase Bonds(1)	Optional Redemption Provisions(2)	Ratings(3)		Trustee's Determination of Offering Price(4)
			Standard & Poor's	Moody's	
<C>	<C> <S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 510,000	Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority,	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	\$ 514,187

General Transportation System Bonds, 1993  
 Series A Refunding, 5.50% Due 3/1/22.  
 (General Obligation Bonds.)

525,000	Massachusetts Health and Educational Facilities Authority, Revenue Bonds, Lahey Clinic Medical Center Issue, Series B, 5.375% Due 7/1/23. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about April 27, 1993 at a price of 94.511% of principal amount.)	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	519,246
500,000	Massachusetts Health and Educational Facilities Authority, Revenue Bonds, New England Medical Center Hospitals Issue, Series G-1, 5.375% Due 7/1/24.	2004 at 102	AAA	Aaa	494,450
500,000	Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency, Revenue Refunding Bonds, Milton Academy Issue, Series B, 5.25% Due 9/1/19.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	496,475
500,000	Massachusetts Turnpike Authority, Turnpike Revenue Bonds, 1993 Series A, 5.125% Due 1/1/23.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	485,000
500,000	Boston Water and Sewer Commission (Massachusetts), General Revenue Bonds, 1993 Series A (Senior Series), 5.25% Due 11/1/11.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	502,145
465,000	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 1993 (General Obligation Bonds.), 5.25% Due 7/1/18. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about July 15, 1993 at a price of 93.414% of principal amount.)	2003 at 101 1/2	AAA	Aaa	465,000
-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ 3,500,000					\$ 3,476,503
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

</TABLE>

See Notes to Schedules of Investments, page 59.

#### NEW JERSEY INSURED TRUST 171

The Portfolio of New Jersey Insured Trust 171 consists of 7 obligations issued by entities located in New Jersey and one obligation issued by an entity located in the Territory of Puerto Rico. Three Bonds in the Trust are general obligations of the governmental entities issuing them and are backed by the taxing powers thereof. Five Bonds in the Trust are payable as to principal and interest from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. The sources of payment for these Bonds are divided as follows: Electrical System Revenue, 1; Health Care Facility Revenue, 2; Transportation Facility Revenue, 1; Water and/or Sewer Revenue, 1. All of the Bonds in the Trust, as insured, are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

At the Date of Deposit, the average maturity of the Bonds in the New Jersey Insured Trust is 25.2 years. The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust is calculated based upon the stated maturities of the Bonds in such Trust (or, with respect to Bonds for which funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem such Bonds on a stated call date, based upon such call date). The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust may increase or decrease from time to time as Bonds mature or are called or sold.

Approximately 17.9% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust (accounting for approximately 15.4% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds) are original issue discount obligations. Certain of these original issue discount obligations, amounting to 5.1% of the aggregate principal amount and 2.5% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds in the Trust, are "zero coupon" bonds. See "GENERAL TRUST INFORMATION--ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT BONDS AND STRIPPED OBLIGATIONS" for a discussion of the characteristics of such obligations and of the risks associated therewith.

Approximately 30% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust consists of obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from services provided by hospitals or other health care facilities.

For a discussion of the risks associated with investments in the bonds of various issuers, see "General Trust Information" in this section.

The Sponsor entered into contracts to acquire the Bonds between December 30,

1993 and January 4, 1994. The following summarizes certain information about the Bonds as of the business day prior to the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Cost to Sponsor	Profit (or loss) to Sponsor	Annual Interest Income to Trust	Bid Price of Bonds	Difference between Trustee's Determination of Offering Price and the Bid Price (as % of principal amount)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$3,420,208	\$11,066	\$176,863	\$3,414,880	.47%

Neither cost to Sponsor nor profit (or loss) to Sponsor reflects underwriting profits or losses received or incurred by the Sponsor through its participation in underwriting syndicates. An underwriter or underwriting syndicate purchases bonds from the issuer on a negotiated or competitive bid basis as principal with the motive of marketing such bonds to investors at a profit. The Sponsor did not participate as either the sole underwriter or as a manager or member of a syndicate that acted as the original underwriter of any of the Bonds.

Unitholders may elect to have interest distributions made on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The interest on the Bonds initially deposited in the New Jersey Insured Trust, less estimated expenses, is estimated to accrue at the rate of \$.01369 per Unit per

day under the semi-annual plan of distribution, \$.01364 per Unit per day under the quarterly plan of distribution and \$.01355 per Unit per day under the monthly plan of distribution. It is anticipated that the amount of interest to be distributed per Unit in each year under each plan of distribution will initially be substantially equal to the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit for that plan.

Details of interest distributions per Unit of the New Jersey Insured Trust under the various plans appear in the following table based upon estimated Net Annual Interest Income at the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

New Jersey Insured Trust	1994					Normal Distributions per Year
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Record Date*.....	4/1	5/1	8/1	11/1		
Distribution Date.....	4/15	5/15	8/15	11/15		
Monthly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4065(1)	----- \$ .4065 every month -----				\$ 4.8781
Quarterly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4065(1)	\$ .4091(2)	\$ 1.2275	\$ 1.2275		\$ 4.9101
Semi-Annual Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4065(1)	\$ .4107(3)		\$ 2.4645		\$ 4.9291

<FN>  
 \* Record Dates for semi-annual distributions are May 1 and November 1; for quarterly distributions, they are February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. Record Dates for monthly distributions are the first day of each month.  
 (1) The first distribution will be paid to all Unitholders, regardless of the distribution plan selected.  
 (2) The second distribution under the quarterly distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent quarterly distributions will be regular 3-month distributions.  
 (3) The second distribution under the semi-annual distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent semi-annual distributions will be regular 6-month distributions.

The accrual amounts set forth above, and in turn the amount of interest to be distributed annually per Unit, will generally change as Bonds are redeemed, mature or are sold.

TAX STATUS--NEW JERSEY INSURED TRUST

For a discussion of the Federal tax status of income earned on New Jersey Insured Trust Units, see Section 11.

The assets of the New Jersey Insured Trust will consist of interest-bearing obligations issued by or on behalf of the State of New Jersey and counties, municipalities, authorities and other political subdivisions thereof, and certain territories of the United States, including Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands (the "New Jersey Bonds").

In the opinion of Pitney, Hardin, Kipp & Szuch, special counsel to the Series for New Jersey tax matters, under existing law:

The New Jersey Insured Trust will be recognized as a Trust and not an association taxable as a corporation. The New Jersey Insured Trust will not be subject to the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax or the New Jersey Corporation Income Tax.

With respect to the non-corporate Unitholders who are residents of New Jersey, the income of the New Jersey Insured Trust will be treated as the income of such Unitholders under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax. Interest on the underlying New Jersey Bonds which is exempt from tax under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Law when received by the New Jersey Insured Trust will retain its status as tax-exempt interest when distributed to the Unitholders.

A non-corporate Unitholder will not be subject to the New Jersey Gross Income Tax on any gain realized either when the New Jersey Insured Trust disposes of a New Jersey Bond (whether by sale, exchange, redemption, or payment at maturity) or when the

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Unitholder redeems or sells his Units. Any loss realized on such disposition may not be utilized to offset gains realized by such Unitholder on the disposition of assets the gain on which is subject to the New Jersey Gross Income Tax.

Units of the New Jersey Insured Trust may be taxable on the death of a Unitholder under the New Jersey Transfer Inheritance Tax Law or the New Jersey Estate Tax Law.

If a Unitholder is a corporation subject to the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax or New Jersey Corporation Income Tax, interest from the Bonds in the New Jersey Insured Trust which is allocable to such corporation will be includable in its entire net income for purposes of the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax or New Jersey Corporation Income Tax, less any interest expense incurred to carry such investment to the extent such interest expense has not been deducted in computing Federal taxable income. Net gains derived by such corporation on the disposition of the New Jersey Bonds by the New Jersey Insured Trust or on the disposition of its Units will be included in its entire net income for purposes of the New Jersey Corporation Business Tax or New Jersey Corporation Income Tax.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS--NEW JERSEY

As described above, the New Jersey Insured Trust consists of a portfolio of New Jersey Bonds. The Trust is therefore susceptible to political, economic or regulatory factors affecting issuers of the New Jersey Bonds. The following information provides only a brief summary of some of the complex factors affecting the financial situation in New Jersey (the "State") and is derived from sources that are generally available to investors and is believed to be accurate. It is based in part on information obtained from various State and local agencies in New Jersey. No independent verification has been made of any of the following information.

New Jersey is the ninth largest state in population and the fifth smallest in land area. With an average of 1,050 people per square mile, it is the most densely populated of all the states. The State's economic base is diversified, consisting of a variety of manufacturing, construction and service industries, supplemented by rural areas with selective commercial agriculture. Historically, New Jersey's average per capita income has been well above the national average, and in 1992 the State ranked second among the states in per capita personal income (\$26,457).

The New Jersey Economic Policy Council, a statutory arm of the New Jersey Department of Commerce and Economic Development, has reported in NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS, a monthly publication of the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, that in 1988 and 1989 employment in New Jersey's manufacturing sector failed to benefit from the export boom experienced by many Midwest states and the State's service sectors, which had fueled the State's prosperity since 1982, lost momentum. In the meantime, the prolonged fast growth in the State in the mid 1980s resulted in a tight labor market situation, which has led to relatively high wages and housing prices. This means that, while the incomes of New Jersey residents are relatively high, the State's business sector has become more vulnerable to competitive pressures.

The onset of the national recession (which officially began in July 1990 according to the National Bureau of Economic Research) caused an acceleration of New Jersey's job losses in construction and manufacturing. In addition, the national recession caused an employment downturn in such previously growing sectors as wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, utilities and trucking and warehousing. Reflecting the downturn, the rate of unemployment in

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the State rose from a low of 3.6% during the first quarter of 1989 to an estimated 6.2% in November 1993, which is lower than the national average of 6.4% in November 1993. Economic recovery is likely to be slow and uneven in New Jersey, with unemployment receding at a correspondingly slow pace, due to the fact that some sectors may lag due to continued excess capacity. In addition, employers even in rebounding sectors can be expected to remain cautious about hiring until they become convinced that improved business will be sustained. Also, certain firms will continue to merge or downsize to increase profitability.

**DEBT SERVICE.** The primary method for State financing of capital projects is through the sale of the general obligation bonds of the State. These bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State tax revenues and certain other fees are pledged to meet the principal and interest payments and if provided, redemption premium payments, if any, required to repay the bonds. As of June 30, 1993, there was a total authorized bond indebtedness of approximately \$8.98 billion, of which \$3.6 billion was issued and outstanding, \$4.0 billion was retired (including bonds for which provision for payment has been made through the sale and issuance of refunding bonds) and \$1.38 billion was unissued. The debt service obligation for such outstanding indebtedness is \$119.9 million for Fiscal Year 1994.

**NEW JERSEY'S BUDGET AND APPROPRIATION SYSTEM.** The State operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. At the end of Fiscal Year 1989, there was a surplus in the State's general fund (the fund into which all State revenues not otherwise restricted by statute are deposited and from which appropriations are made) of \$411.2 million. At the end of Fiscal Year 1990, there was a surplus in the general fund of \$1 million. At the end of Fiscal Year 1991, there was a surplus in the general fund of \$1.4 million. New Jersey closed its Fiscal Year 1992 with a surplus of \$760.8 million. It is estimated that New Jersey closed its Fiscal Year 1993 with a surplus of \$361.3 million.

In order to provide additional revenues to balance future budgets, to redistribute school aid and to contain real property taxes, on June 27, 1990, and July 12, 1990, Governor Florio signed into law legislation which was estimated to raise approximately \$2.8 billion in additional taxes (consisting of \$1.5 billion in sales and use taxes and \$1.3 billion in income taxes), the biggest tax hike in New Jersey history. There can be no assurance that receipts and collections of such taxes will meet such estimates.

The first part of the tax hike took effect on July 1, 1990, with the increase in the State's sales and use tax rate from 6% to 7% and the elimination of exemptions for certain products and services not previously subject to the tax, such as telephone calls, paper products (which has since been reinstated), soaps and detergents, janitorial services, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. At the time of enactment, it was projected that these taxes would raise approximately \$1.5 billion in additional revenue. Projections and estimates of receipts from sales and use taxes, however, have been subject to variance in recent fiscal years.

The second part of the tax hike took effect on January 1, 1991, in the form of an increased state income tax on individuals. At the time of enactment, it was projected that this increase would raise approximately \$1.3 billion in additional income taxes to fund a new school aid formula, a new homestead rebate program and state assumption of welfare and social services costs. Projections and estimates of receipts from income taxes, however, have also been subject to variance in recent fiscal years. Under the legislation, income tax rates increased from their previous range of 2% to 3.5% to a new range of 2% to 7%, with the higher rates applying to married couples with incomes exceeding \$70,000 who file joint returns, and to individuals filing single returns with incomes of more than \$35,000.

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The Florio administration has contended that the income tax package will help reduce local property tax increases by providing more state aid to municipalities. Under the income tax legislation the State will assume approximately \$289 million in social services costs that previously were paid by counties and municipalities and funded by property taxes. In addition, under the new formula for funding school aid, an extra \$1.1 billion is proposed to be sent by the State to school districts beginning in 1991, thus reducing the need for property tax increases to support education programs.

Effective July 1, 1992, the State's sales and use tax rate decreased from 7% to 6%.

On June 29, 1993 Governor Florio signed the New Jersey Legislature's \$15.9 billion budget for Fiscal Year 1994. The balanced budget does not rely on any new taxes, college tuition increases or any commuter fare increases, while providing a surplus of more than \$400 million. Whether the State can achieve a balanced budget depends on its ability to enact and implement expenditure reductions and to collect estimated tax revenues.

**LITIGATION.** The State is a party in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to

matters incidental to the performance of routine governmental operations. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to, claims asserted against the State arising from alleged torts, alleged breaches of contracts, condemnation proceedings and other alleged violations of State and Federal laws. Included in the State's outstanding litigation are cases challenging the following: the formula relating to State aid to public schools, the method by which the State shares with its counties maintenance recoveries and costs for residents in State institutions, unreasonably low Medicaid payment rates for long-term facilities in New Jersey, the obligation of counties to maintain Medicaid or Medicare eligible residents of institutions and facilities for the developmentally disabled, taxes paid into the Spill Compensation Fund (a fund established to provide money for use by the State to remediate hazardous waste sites and to compensate other persons for damages incurred as a result of hazardous waste discharge) based on Federal preemption, various provisions, and the constitutionality, of the Fair Automobile Insurance Reform Act of 1990, the State's method of funding the judicial system, certain provisions of New Jersey's hospital rate-setting system, the adequacy of Medicaid reimbursement for services rendered by doctors and dentists to Medicaid eligible children, the Commissioner of Health's calculation of the hospital assessment required by the Health Care Cost Reduction Act of 1991, refusal of the State to share with Camden County federal funding the State recently received for disproportionate share hospital payments made to county psychiatric facilities, and recently enacted legislation calling for a revaluation of several New Jersey public employee pension funds in order to provide additional revenues for the State's general fund. Adverse judgments in these and other matters could have the potential for either a significant loss of revenue or a significant unanticipated expenditure by the State.

At any given time, there are various numbers of claims and cases pending against the State, State agencies and employees seeking recovery of monetary damages that are primarily paid out of the fund created pursuant to the New Jersey Tort Claims Act. In addition, at any given time, there are various numbers of contract claims against the State and State agencies seeking recovery of monetary damages. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims.

DEBT RATINGS. For many years prior to 1991, both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard and Poor's Corporation had rated New Jersey general obligation bonds Aaa and "AAA," respectively. On July 3, 1991, however, Standard and Poor's Corporation downgraded New Jersey general obligation bonds to "AA+." On June 4, 1992, Standard and Poor's

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Corporation placed New Jersey general obligation bonds on CreditWatch with negative implications, citing as its principal reason for its caution the unexpected denial by the Federal Government of New Jersey's request for \$450 million in retroactive Medicaid payments for psychiatric hospitals. These funds were critical to closing a \$1 billion gap in the State's \$15 billion budget for fiscal year 1992 which ended on June 30, 1992. Under New Jersey state law, the gap in the current budget must be closed before the new budget year begins on July 1, 1992. Standard and Poor's Corporation suggested the State could close fiscal 1992's budget gap and help fill fiscal 1993's hole by a reversion of \$700 million of pension contributions to its general fund under a proposal to change the way the State calculates its pension liability. On July 6, 1992, Standard and Poor's Corporation reaffirmed its "AA+" rating for New Jersey general obligation bonds and removed the debt from its Credit Watch list, although it stated that New Jersey's long-term financial outlook was negative. Standard and Poor's Corporation was concerned that the State was entering the 1993 fiscal year that began July 1, 1992, with a slim \$26 million surplus and remained concerned about whether the sagging State economy would recover quickly enough to meet lawmakers' revenue projections. It also remained concerned about the recent federal ruling leaving in doubt how much the State was due in retroactive Medicaid reimbursements and a ruling by a federal judge, now on appeal, of the State's method for paying for uninsured hospital patients.

On August 24, 1992, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. downgraded New Jersey general obligation bonds to "Aa1", stating that the reduction reflected a developing pattern of reliance on nonrecurring measures to achieve budgetary balance, four years of financial operations marked by revenue shortfalls and operating deficits, and the likelihood that serious financial pressures would persist.

Although New Jersey recently received \$412 million in settlement of its \$450 million dispute with the federal government for retroactive Medicaid reimbursements, neither Moody's Investors Service, Inc. nor Standard and Poor's Corporation has revised its rating for New Jersey general obligation bonds.

#### NEW JERSEY TAXABLE ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN TABLE

The following tables show the approximate taxable estimated current returns for individuals that are equivalent to tax-exempt estimated current returns under combined Federal and state taxes, using published 1994 marginal Federal tax rates and marginal state tax rates currently available and scheduled to be in effect. The tables incorporate increased tax rates for higher-income taxpayers that were included in the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993. For

cases in which more than one state bracket falls within a Federal bracket, the highest state bracket is combined with the Federal bracket. The combined state and Federal tax brackets shown reflect the fact that state tax payments are currently deductible for Federal tax purposes. The tables illustrate what you would have to earn on taxable investments to equal the tax-exempt estimated current return for your income tax bracket. A taxpayer's marginal tax rate is affected by both his taxable income and his adjusted gross income. Locate your adjusted gross and your taxable income (which is your adjusted gross income reduced by any deductions and exemptions), then locate your tax bracket based on joint or single tax filing. Read across to the equivalent taxable estimated current return you would need to match the tax-free income.

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR JOINT TAXPAYERS WITH FOUR PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State and Federal Tax Rate <sup>1</sup>	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return								
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 38.0	\$ 0-111.8	17.0 %	5.12	5.42	5.72	6.02	6.33	6.63	6.93	7.23	
38.0- 91.9	0-111.8	32.5	6.30	6.67	7.04	7.41	7.78	8.15	8.52	8.89	
	111.8-167.7	33.5	6.39	6.77	7.14	7.52	7.89	8.27	8.65	9.02	
91.9-140.0	0-111.8	35.5	6.59	6.98	7.36	7.75	8.14	8.53	8.91	9.30	
	111.8-167.7	36.5	6.69	7.09	7.48	7.87	8.27	8.66	9.06	9.45	
	167.7-290.2	38.5	6.91	7.32	7.72	8.13	8.54	8.94	9.35	9.76	
140.0-250.0	111.8-167.7	41.5	7.26	7.69	8.12	8.55	8.97	9.40	9.83	10.26	
	167.7-290.2	44.0	7.59	8.04	8.48	8.93	9.38	9.82	10.27	10.71	
	Over 290.2	41.5 2	7.26	7.69	8.12	8.55	8.97	9.40	9.83	10.26	
Over 250.0	167.7-290.2	48.0	8.17	8.65	9.13	9.62	10.10	10.58	11.06	11.54	
	Over 290.2	45.0 3	7.73	8.18	8.64	9.09	9.55	10.00	10.45	10.91	

</TABLE>

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR SINGLE TAXPAYERS WITH ONE PERSONAL EXEMPTION

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State and Federal Tax Rate <sup>1</sup>	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return							
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 22.8	\$ 0-111.8	17.0 %	5.12	5.42	5.72	6.02	6.33	6.63	6.93	7.23
22.8- 55.1	0-111.8	32.5	6.30	6.67	7.04	7.41	7.78	8.15	8.52	8.89
55.1-115.0	0-111.8	36.0	6.64	7.03	7.42	7.81	8.20	8.59	8.98	9.38
	111.8-234.3	37.5	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60
115.0-250.0	111.8-234.3	42.0	7.33	7.76	8.19	8.62	9.05	9.48	9.91	10.34
	Over 234.3	41.5 2	7.26	7.69	8.12	8.55	8.97	9.40	9.83	10.26
Over 250.0	Over 234.3	45.0 3	7.73	8.18	8.64	9.09	9.55	10.00	10.45	10.91

<FN>

1 The table reflects the effect of the limitations on itemized deductions and the deduction for personal exemptions. They were designed to phase out certain benefits of these deductions for higher income taxpayers. These limitations, in effect, raise the current maximum marginal Federal tax rate to approximately 44.0 percent for taxpayers filing a joint return and entitled to four personal exemptions and to approximately 41.0 percent for taxpayers filing a single return entitled to only one personal exemption. These limitations are subject to certain maximums, which depend on the number of exemptions claimed and the total amount of the taxpayer's itemized deductions. For example, the limitation on itemized deductions will not cause a taxpayer to lose more than 80% of his allowable itemized deductions, with certain exceptions.

2 Federal tax rate reverts to 36.0% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

3 Federal tax rate reverts to 39.6% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

</TABLE>

A comparison of tax-free and equivalent taxable estimated current returns with the returns on various taxable investments is one element to consider in making an investment decision. The Sponsor may from time to time in its advertising and sales materials compare the then current estimated returns on the Trust and returns over specified periods on other similar Nuveen Trusts with returns on taxable investments such as corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CD's and money market accounts or money market funds, each of which has investment characteristics that may differ from those of the Trust. U.S. Government bonds, for example, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and bank CD's and money market accounts are insured by an agency of the federal government. Money market accounts and money market funds provide stability of principal, but pay interest at rates that vary with the condition of the short-term debt market. The investment characteristics of the Trust are described more fully elsewhere in this Prospectus.



Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust  
 Schedule of Investments at Date of Deposit  
 January 6, 1994  
 NEW JERSEY INSURED TRUST 171  
 (Series 711)

<TABLE>  
 <CAPTION>

Aggregate Principal <C>	Name of Issuer and Title of Issue Represented by Sponsor's Contracts to Purchase Bonds(1) <C> <S>	Optional Redemption Provisions(2) <C>	Ratings(3)		Trustee's Determination of Offering Price(4) <C>
			Standard & Poor's <C>	Moody's <C>	
\$ 525,000	New Jersey Health Care Facilities, Financing Authority Revenue Bonds, Allegany Health System-Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center Issue, Series 1993, 5.20% Due 7/1/18.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	\$ 522,375
525,000	New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority, Revenue Bonds, Shore Memorial Health Care System Obligated Group Issue, Series 1993, 5.00% Due 7/1/09.	2004 at 102	AAA	Aaa	519,419
525,000	The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, Consolidated Bonds, Eighty-Seventh Series, 5.25% Due 7/15/18.	2003 at 101	AAA	Aaa	527,242
250,000	Cape May County (New Jersey) Municipal Utilities Authority, Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1992-A, 5.75% Due 1/1/16.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	262,463
525,000	The Essex County Improvement Authority (New Jersey), County General Obligation Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1993, 5.50% Due 12/1/20.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	538,818
180,000	Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills, In the County of Morris, New Jersey, General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 1992, 0.00% Due 4/1/09. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about June 2, 1992 at a price of 32.983% of principal amount.)	No Optional Call	AAA	Aaa	84,190
525,000	The Pollution Control Financing Authority of Salem County (New Jersey), Pollution Control Revenue Refunding Bonds, 1993 Series C (Public Service Electric and Gas Company Project), 5.55% Due 11/1/33.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	531,767
445,000	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 1993 (General Obligation Bonds.), 5.25% Due 7/1/18. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about July 15, 1993 at a price of 93.414% of principal amount.)	2003 at 101 1/2	AAA	Aaa	445,000
----- \$ 3,500,000 -----					----- \$ 3,431,274 -----

</TABLE>

See Notes to Schedules of Investments, page 59.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURED TRUST 175

The Portfolio of Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175 consists of 7 obligations issued by entities located in Pennsylvania and one obligation issued by an entity located in the Territory of Puerto Rico. Three Bonds in the Trust are general obligations of the governmental entities issuing them and are backed by the taxing powers thereof. Five Bonds in the Trust are payable as to principal and interest from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. The sources of payment for these bonds are divided as follows: Dedicated-Tax Supported Revenue, 1; Bridge and Toll Road Revenue, 1; College and University Revenue, 1; Transportation Facility Revenue, 1; Water and/or Sewer Revenue, 1. All of the Bonds in the Trust, as insured, are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

At the Date of Deposit, the average maturity of the Bonds in the Pennsylvania Insured Trust is 24.1 years. The average maturity of the Bonds in a

Trust is calculated based upon the stated maturities of the Bonds in such Trust (or, with respect to Bonds for which funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem such Bonds on a stated call date, based upon such call date). The average maturity of the Bonds in a Trust may increase or decrease from time to time as Bonds mature or are called or sold.

Approximately 45.7% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in the Trust (accounting for approximately 44.2% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds) are original issue discount obligations. Certain of these original issue discount obligations, amounting to 2.9% of the aggregate principal amount and .9% of the aggregate offering price of the Bonds in the Trust, are "zero coupon" bonds. See "GENERAL TRUST INFORMATION--ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT BONDS AND STRIPPED OBLIGATIONS" for a discussion of the characteristics of such obligations and of the risks associated therewith.

For a discussion of the risks associated with investments in the bonds of various issuers, see "General Trust Information" in this section.

The Sponsor entered into contracts to acquire the Bonds between December 30, 1993 and January 4, 1994. The following summarizes certain information about the Bonds as of the business day prior to the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Cost to Sponsor	Profit (or loss) to Sponsor	Annual Interest Income to Trust	Bid Price of Bonds	Difference between Trustee's Determination of Offering Price and the Bid Price (as % of principal amount)
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$3,406,413	\$1,138	\$182,550	\$3,390,301	.49%

</TABLE>

Neither cost to Sponsor nor profit (or loss) to Sponsor reflects underwriting profits or losses received or incurred by the Sponsor through its participation in underwriting syndicates. An underwriter or underwriting syndicate purchases bonds from the issuer on a negotiated or competitive bid basis as principal with the motive of marketing such bonds to investors at a profit. The Sponsor did not participate as either the sole underwriter or as a manager or member of a syndicate that acted as the original underwriter of any of the Bonds.

Unitholders may elect to have interest distributions made on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The interest on the Bonds initially deposited in the Pennsylvania Insured Trust, less estimated expenses, is estimated to accrue at the rate of \$.01412 per Unit per day under the semi-annual plan of distribution, \$.01407 per Unit per day under the quarterly plan of distribution and \$.01398 per Unit per day under the monthly plan of

distribution. It is anticipated that the amount of interest to be distributed per Unit in each year under each plan of distribution will initially be substantially equal to the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit for that plan.

Details of interest distributions per Unit of the Pennsylvania Insured Trust under the various plans appear in the following table based upon estimated Net Annual Interest Income at the Date of Deposit:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Pennsylvania Insured Trust	1994				Normal Distributions per Year
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Record Date*.....	4/1	5/1	8/1	11/1	
Distribution Date.....	4/15	5/15	8/15	11/15	
Monthly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4200(1)	----- \$ .4200 every month -----			\$ 5.0406
Quarterly Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4200(1)	\$ .4227(2)	\$ 1.2681	\$ 1.2681	\$ 5.0726
Semi-Annual Distribution Plan.....	\$ .4200(1)	\$ .4243(3)		\$ 2.5458	\$ 5.0916

</TABLE>

<FN>  
\* Record Dates for semi-annual distributions are May 1 and November 1; for quarterly distributions, they are February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. Record Dates for monthly distributions are the first day of each month.  
(1) The first distribution will be paid to all Unitholders, regardless of the distribution plan selected.

- (2) The second distribution under the quarterly distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent quarterly distributions will be regular 3-month distributions.
- (3) The second distribution under the semi-annual distribution plan represents a 1-month distribution; subsequent semi-annual distributions will be regular 6-month distributions.

</TABLE>

The accrual amounts set forth above, and in turn the amount of interest to be distributed annually per Unit, will generally change as Bonds are redeemed, mature or are sold.

#### TAX STATUS--PENNSYLVANIA INSURED TRUST

For a discussion of the Federal tax status of income earned on Pennsylvania Insured Trust Units, see Section 11.

In the opinion of Dechert Price & Rhoads, special Pennsylvania counsel to the Series, under existing law:

Units evidencing fractional undivided interests in the Pennsylvania Insured Trust are not subject to any of the personal property taxes presently in effect in Pennsylvania to the extent of that proportion of the Trust represented by Bonds issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, its agencies and instrumentalities, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, municipality and local housing or parking authority in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or issued by Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands ("Pennsylvania Bonds"). The taxes referred to above include the County Personal Property Tax, the additional personal property taxes imposed on Pittsburgh residents by the School District of Pittsburgh and by the City of Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania Insured Trust Units may be taxable under the Pennsylvania inheritance and estate taxes.

The proportion of interest income representing interest income from Pennsylvania Bonds distributed to Unitholders of the Pennsylvania Insured Trust is not taxable under the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax or under the Corporate Net Income Tax imposed on corporations by Article IV of the Tax Reform Code. Nor will such interest be taxable under the Philadelphia School District Investment Income Tax imposed on Philadelphia resident individuals.

The disposition by the Pennsylvania Insured Trust of a Pennsylvania Bond (whether by sale, exchange, redemption or payment at maturity) will not constitute a taxable

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event to a Unitholder under the Pennsylvania Personal Income Tax if the Pennsylvania Bond was issued prior to February 1, 1994. Further, although there is no published authority on the subject, counsel is of the opinion that (i) a Unitholder of the Pennsylvania Insured Trust will not have a taxable event under the Pennsylvania state and local income taxes referred to in the preceding paragraph (other than the Corporate Net Income Tax) upon the redemption or sale of his Unit to the extent that the Pennsylvania Insured Trust is then comprised of Pennsylvania Bonds issued prior to February 1, 1994 and (ii) the dispositions by the Pennsylvania Insured Trust of a Pennsylvania Bond (whether by sale, exchange, redemption or payment at maturity) will not constitute a taxable event to a Unitholder under the Corporate Net Income Tax or the Philadelphia School District Investment Income Tax if the Pennsylvania Bond was issued prior to February 1, 1994. (The School District tax has no application to gain on the disposition of property held by the taxpayer for more than six months.)

Gains on the sale, exchange, redemption, or payment at maturity of a Pennsylvania Bond issued on or after February 1, 1994, will be taxable under all of these taxes, as will gains on the redemption or sale of a unit to the extent that the Trust is comprised of Pennsylvania Bonds issued on or after February 1, 1994.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS--PENNSYLVANIA

RISK FACTORS--Prospective investors should consider the financial difficulties and pressures which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and certain of its municipal subdivisions have undergone. Both the Commonwealth and the City of Philadelphia are experiencing significant revenue shortfalls. There can be no assurance that the Commonwealth will not experience a further decline in economic conditions or that portions of the municipal obligations purchased by the Fund will not be affected by such a decline. Without intending to be complete, the following briefly summarizes some of these difficulties and the current financial situation, as well as some of the complex factors affecting the financial situation in the Commonwealth. It is derived from sources that are generally available to investors and is based in part on information obtained from various agencies in the Commonwealth. No independent verification has been made of the following information.

STATE ECONOMY--Pennsylvania has been historically identified as a heavy industry state although that reputation has changed recently as the industrial composition of the Commonwealth diversified when the coal, steel and railroad industries began to decline. The major new sources of growth in the Commonwealth are in the service sector, including trade, medical and health services, education and financial institutions. The Commonwealth's agricultural industries are also an important component of its economic structure, accounting for more than \$3.6 billion in crop and livestock products annually while agribusiness and food related industries support \$38 billion in economic activity annually.

Non-agricultural employment within the Commonwealth has increased steadily from 1984 to its 1992 level of 81.3 percent of total employment. The growth in employment experienced in the Commonwealth is comparable to the nationwide growth in employment which has occurred during this period. In 1992, manufacturing employment represented 18.7 percent of all non-agricultural employment in the Commonwealth while the services sector accounted for 29.3 percent and the trade sector accounted for 22.7 percent.

The Commonwealth is currently facing a slowdown in its economy. Moreover, economic strengths and weaknesses vary in different parts of the Commonwealth. In general, heavy

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industry and manufacturing have been facing increasing competition from foreign producers. During 1992, the annual average unemployment rate in the Commonwealth was 7.5 percent compared to 7.4 percent for the United States. For November 1993 the unadjusted unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in the Commonwealth and 6.1 percent in the United States, while the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Commonwealth was 7.2 percent and for the United States was 6.4 percent.

STATE BUDGET--The Commonwealth operates under an annual budget which is formulated and submitted for legislative approval by the Governor each February. The Pennsylvania Constitution requires that the Governor's budget proposal consist of three parts: (i) a balanced operating budget setting forth proposed expenditures and estimated revenues from all sources and, if estimated revenues and available surplus are less than proposed expenditures, recommending specific additional sources of revenue sufficient to pay the deficiency; (ii) a capital budget setting forth proposed expenditures to be financed from the proceeds of obligations of the Commonwealth or its agencies or from operating funds; and (iii) a financial plan for not less than the succeeding five fiscal years, which includes for each year projected operating expenditures and estimated revenues and projected expenditures for capital projects. The General Assembly may add, change or delete any items in the budget prepared by the Governor, but the Governor retains veto power over the individual appropriations passed by the legislature. The Commonwealth's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30.

All funds received by the Commonwealth are subject to appropriation in specific amounts by the General Assembly or by executive authorization by the Governor. Total appropriations enacted by the General Assembly may not exceed the ensuing year's estimated revenues, plus (less) the unappropriated fund balance (deficit) of the preceding year, except for constitutionally authorized debt service payments. Appropriations from the principal operating funds of the Commonwealth (the General Fund, the Motor License Fund and the State Lottery Fund) are generally made for one fiscal year and are returned to the unappropriated surplus of the fund if not spent or encumbered by the end of the fiscal year. The Constitution specifies that a surplus of operating funds at the end of a fiscal year must be appropriated for the ensuing year.

Pennsylvania uses the "fund" method of accounting for receipts and disbursements. For purposes of government accounting, a "fund" is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, recording cash and/or other resources together with all related liabilities and equities. In the Commonwealth, over 120 funds have been established by legislative enactment or in certain cases by administrative action for the purpose of recording the receipts and disbursement of moneys received by the Commonwealth. Annual budgets are adopted each fiscal year for the principal operating funds of the Commonwealth and several other special revenue funds. Expenditures and encumbrances against these funds may only be made pursuant to appropriation measures enacted by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor. The General Fund, the Commonwealth's largest fund, receives all tax revenues, non-tax revenues and federal grants and entitlements that are not specified by law to be deposited elsewhere. The majority of the Commonwealth's operating and administrative expenses are payable from the General Fund. Debt service on all bond indebtedness of the Commonwealth, except that issued for highway purposes or for the benefit of other special revenue funds, is payable from the General Fund.

Financial information for the principal operating funds of the Commonwealth are maintained on a budgetary basis of accounting, which is used for the purpose of insuring compliance with the enacted operating budget. The Commonwealth also prepares annual financial

statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Budgetary basis financial reports are based on a modified cash basis of accounting as opposed to a modified accrual basis of accounting prescribed by GAAP. Financial information is adjusted at fiscal year-end to reflect appropriate accruals for financial reporting in conformity with GAAP.

RECENT FINANCIAL RESULTS--At the end of fiscal 1990 and fiscal 1991, the unreserved -undesignated fund balance was a negative \$205.8 million and a negative \$1,189.2 million, respectively, a drop of \$579.6 million and \$983.4 million, respectively, from the year-earlier amounts. The decline in the fiscal 1990 unreserved-undesignated fund balance for government fund types was largely the result of a \$718.2 million operating deficit in the General Fund which caused the total fund balance of the General Fund to fall to a negative \$119.8 million at June 30, 1990. The decline in the fiscal 1991 unreserved-undesignated fund balance was principally the result of operating deficits of \$1,076.6 million and \$66.2 million, respectively, in the General Fund and the State Lottery Fund.

Rising demands on state programs caused by the economic recession, particularly for medical assistance and cash assistance programs, and the increased costs of special education programs and correction facilities and programs, contributed to increased expenditures in fiscal 1991, while tax revenues for the 1991 fiscal year were severely affected by the economic recession. Total corporation tax receipts and sales and use tax receipts during fiscal 1991 were, respectively, 7.3 percent and 0.9 percent below amounts collected during fiscal 1990. Personal income tax receipts also were affected by the recession but not to the extent of the other major General Fund taxes, increasing only 2.0 percent over fiscal 1990 collections.

The Commonwealth experienced a \$454 million general fund deficit as of the end of its 1991 fiscal year. The deficit reflected below-estimate economic activity and growth rates of economic indicators and total tax revenue shortfalls of \$817 million (4.1 percent) below those assumed in the enacted budget. Economic conditions also affected expenditure trends during the 1991 fiscal year, with expenditures for medical assistance costs and other human service programs running \$512 million above estimates assumed in the 1991 budget. In January 1991, the Commonwealth initiated a number of cost-saving measures, including the firing of 2,000 state employees, deferral of paychecks and reduction of funds to state universities, which resulted in approximately \$871 million cost savings.

Total general fund revenues for fiscal 1992 were \$14,516.8 million, which is approximately 22 percent higher than fiscal 1991 revenues of \$11,877.3 million due in large part to tax increases. The increased revenues funded substantial increases in education, social services and corrections programs. As a result of the tax increases and certain appropriation lapses, fiscal 1992 ended with an \$8.8 million surplus after having started the year with an unappropriated balance deficit of \$453.6 million.

FISCAL 1993 BUDGET.--On June 30, 1992, the Pennsylvania legislature presented the Governor with a \$14.126 billion general fund budget for the 1993 fiscal year, which began on July 1, 1992. Before signing the budget, the Governor deleted approximately \$73 million in certain state expenditures such as aid to county courts and district justices. As a result, the budget for the 1993 fiscal year was approximately \$14.046 billion, which is approximately \$105 million more than the fiscal 1992 budget. On February 9, 1993, the Governor announced that he anticipated that the 1993 budget would be in balance at the end of the fiscal year.

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FISCAL 1994 BUDGET--On May 28, 1993, the Governor signed a \$14.9 billion general fund budget, an increase of approximately five percent from the fiscal 1993 budget. A substantial amount of the increase is targeted for medical assistance programs and prisons.

DEBT LIMITS AND OUTSTANDING DEBT--The Pennsylvania Constitution permits the issuance of the following types of debt: (i) debt to suppress insurrection or rehabilitate areas affected by disaster; (ii) electorate approved debt; (iii) debt for capital projects subject to an aggregate outstanding debt limit of 1.75 times the annual average tax revenues of the preceding five fiscal years; and (iv) tax anticipation notes payable in the fiscal year of issuance.

Under the Pennsylvania Fiscal Code, the Auditor General is required annually to certify to the Governor and the General Assembly certain information regarding the Commonwealth's indebtedness. According to the most recent Auditor General certificate, the average annual tax revenues deposited in all funds in the five fiscal years ended June 30, 1993 was \$14.5 billion, and therefore, the net debt limitation for the 1994 fiscal year is \$27.1 billion. Outstanding net debt totaled \$4.0 billion at June 30, 1993, a decrease of \$42.2 million from June 30, 1992. At September 1, 1993, the amount of debt authorized by law to be issued, but not yet incurred was \$15.1 billion.

DEBT RATINGS--All outstanding general obligation bonds of the Commonwealth are rated AA- by S&P and A1 by Moody's.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA--The City of Philadelphia experienced a series of general fund deficits for fiscal years 1988 through 1992 which have culminated in the City's present serious financial difficulties. In its 1992 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Philadelphia reported a cumulative general fund deficit of \$71.4 million for fiscal year 1992.

In June 1991, the Pennsylvania legislature established the Pennsylvania Intergovernmental Cooperation Authority ("PICA"), a five-member board which will oversee the fiscal affairs of the City of Philadelphia. The Legislation empowers PICA to issue notes and bonds on behalf of Philadelphia, and also authorizes Philadelphia to levy a one-percent sales tax the proceeds of which would be used to pay off the bonds. In return for PICA's fiscal assistance, Philadelphia was required, among other things, to establish a five-year financial plan that includes balanced annual budgets. Under the legislation, if Philadelphia does not comply, PICA may withhold bond revenues and certain state funding.

In May 1992, the city counsel of Philadelphia approved the Mayor's five-year plan and adopted a fiscal 1993 budget. On June 5, 1992, PICA sold approximately \$480 million in bonds at yields ranging from 5.25 percent to 6.88 percent. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to cover shortfalls accumulated over the last four fiscal years, projected deficits for fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993, construction projects and other capital expenditures. In accordance with the enabling legislation, PICA has been guaranteed a percentage of the wage tax revenue expected to be collected from Philadelphia residents to permit repayment of the bonds. In connection with PICA's issuance of the bonds, S&P raised the rating on Philadelphia's general obligation bonds to "BB." Moody's rating is currently "Ba."

In January 1993, Philadelphia anticipated a cumulative general fund budget deficit of \$57 million for the 1993 fiscal year. In response to the anticipated deficit, the Mayor unveiled a financial plan eliminating the budget deficit for the 1993 budget year through significant service cuts that included a plan to privatize certain city provided services. Philadelphia currently anticipates a balanced general fund budget for the 1993 fiscal year due to an upsurge in tax receipts, cost-cutting and privatization of city provided services and additional PICA borrowings.

LITIGATION--The Commonwealth is a party to numerous lawsuits in which an adverse final decision could materially affect the Commonwealth's governmental operations and consequently its ability to pay debt service on its obligations. The Commonwealth also faces tort claims made possible by the limited waiver of sovereign immunity effected by Act 152, approved September 28, 1978.

PENNSYLVANIA TAXABLE ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN TABLE

The following tables show the approximate taxable estimated current returns for individuals that are equivalent to tax-exempt estimated current returns under combined Federal and state taxes, using published 1994 marginal Federal tax rates and marginal state tax rates currently available and scheduled to be in effect. The tables incorporate increased tax rates for higher-income taxpayers that were included in the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993. For cases in which more than one state bracket falls within a Federal bracket, the highest state bracket is combined with the Federal bracket. The combined state and Federal tax brackets shown reflect the fact that state tax payments are currently deductible for Federal tax purposes. The tables illustrate what you would have to earn on taxable investments to equal the tax-exempt estimated current return for your income tax bracket. A taxpayer's marginal tax rate is affected by both his taxable income and his adjusted gross income. Locate your adjusted gross and your taxable income (which is your adjusted gross income reduced by any deductions and exemptions), then locate your tax bracket based on joint or single tax filing. Read across to the equivalent taxable estimated current return you would need to match the tax-free income.

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR JOINT TAXPAYERS WITH FOUR PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State* and Federal Tax Rate <sup>1</sup>	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return							
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 38.0	\$ 0-111.8	17.5 %	5.15	5.45	5.76	6.06	6.36	6.67	6.97	7.27
38.0- 91.9	0-111.8	30.0	6.07	6.43	6.79	7.14	7.50	7.86	8.21	8.57
	111.8-167.7	31.0	6.16	6.52	6.88	7.25	7.61	7.97	8.33	8.70

91.9-140.0	0-111.8	33.0	6.34	6.72	7.09	7.46	7.84	8.21	8.58	8.96
	111.8-167.7	34.0	6.44	6.82	7.20	7.58	7.95	8.33	8.71	9.09
	167.7-290.2	36.0	6.64	7.03	7.42	7.81	8.20	8.59	8.98	9.38
140.0-250.0	111.8-167.7	39.0	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20	8.61	9.02	9.43	9.84
	167.7-290.2	41.5	7.26	7.69	8.12	8.55	8.97	9.40	9.83	10.26
	Over 290.2	39.0	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20	8.61	9.02	9.43	9.84
Over 250.0	167.7-290.2	45.5	7.80	8.26	8.72	9.17	9.63	10.09	10.55	11.01
	Over 290.2	42.5	7.39	7.83	8.26	8.70	9.13	9.57	10.00	10.43

</TABLE>

COMBINED MARGINAL TAX RATES FOR SINGLE TAXPAYERS WITH ONE PERSONAL EXEMPTION

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Federal Taxable Income (1,000's)	Federal Adjusted Gross Income (1,000's)	Combined State* and Federal Tax Rate1	Tax-Exempt Estimated Current Return							
			4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 0- 22.8	\$ 0-111.8	17.5	5.15	5.45	5.76	6.06	6.36	6.67	6.97	7.27
22.8- 55.1	0-111.8	30.0	6.07	6.43	6.79	7.14	7.50	7.86	8.21	8.57
55.1-115.0	0-111.8	33.0	6.34	6.72	7.09	7.46	7.84	8.21	8.58	8.96
	111.8-234.3	34.5	6.49	6.87	7.25	7.63	8.02	8.40	8.78	9.16
115.0-250.0	111.8-234.3	39.5	7.02	7.44	7.85	8.26	8.68	9.09	9.50	9.92
	Over 234.3	39.0	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20	8.61	9.02	9.43	9.84
Over 250.0	Over 234.3	42.5	7.39	7.83	8.26	8.70	9.13	9.57	10.00	10.43

<FN>

1 The table reflects the effect of the limitations on itemized deductions and the deduction for personal exemptions. They were designed to phase out certain benefits of these deductions for higher income taxpayers. These limitations, in effect, raise the current maximum marginal Federal tax rate to approximately 44.0 percent for taxpayers filing a joint return and entitled to four personal exemptions and to approximately 41.0 percent for taxpayers filing a single return entitled to only one personal exemption. These limitations are subject to certain maximums, which depend on the number of exemptions claimed and the total amount of the taxpayer's itemized deductions. For example, the limitation on itemized deductions will not cause a taxpayer to lose more than 80% of his allowable itemized deductions, with certain exceptions.

2 Federal tax rate reverts to 36.0% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

3 Federal tax rate reverts to 39.6% after the 80% cap on the limitation on itemized deductions has been met.

</TABLE>

A comparison of tax-free and equivalent taxable estimated current returns with the returns on various taxable investments is one element to consider in making an investment decision. The Sponsor may from time to time in its advertising and sales materials compare the then current estimated returns on the Trust and returns over specified periods on other similar Nuveen Trusts with returns on taxable investments such as corporate or U.S. Government bonds, bank CD's and money market accounts or money market funds, each of which has investment characteristics that may differ from those of the Trust. U.S. Government bonds, for example, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and bank CD's and money market accounts are insured by an agency of the federal government. Money market accounts and money market funds provide stability of principal, but pay interest at rates that vary with the condition of the short-term debt market. The investment characteristics of the Trust are described more fully elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust  
Schedule of Investments at Date of Deposit  
January 6, 1994  
PENNSYLVANIA INSURED TRUST 175  
(Series 711)

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Aggregate Principal	Name of Issuer and Title of Issue Represented by Sponsor's Contracts to Purchase Bonds(1)	Optional Redemption Provisions(2)	Ratings(3)		Trustee's Determination of Offering Price(4)
			Standard & Poor's	Moody's	
<C>	<C> <S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
\$ 500,000	Pennsylvania Higher Educational Facilities Authority (Commonwealth of Pennsylvania), Revenue Bonds (Thomas Jefferson University), 1993 Series A, 5.30% Due 11/1/15.	2003 at 102	AAA	Aaa	\$ 493,595
500,000	Pennsylvania Intergovernmental Cooperation Authority, Special Tax Revenue Bonds (City of Philadelphia Funding Program), Series of 1993, 5.60% Due 6/15/15.	2003 at 100	AAA	Aaa	505,000
525,000	Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, Pennsylvania Turnpike Revenue Bonds, Series O of 1992, 5.50% Due 12/1/17. (Original issue discount	2002 at 102	AAA	Aaa	528,938

	bonds delivered on or about September 3, 1992 at a price of 92.747% of principal amount.)				
400,000	* Blairsville-Saltsburg School District (Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania), General Obligation Bonds, Refunding Series of 1993, 5.45% Due 5/15/16. (When issued.)	2003 at 100	AAA	Aaa	401,424
500,000	Lehigh-Northampton Airport Authority (Pennsylvania), Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 1993B (Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton International Airport), 5.50% Due 1/1/23.	2004 at 102	AAA	Aaa	502,170
525,000	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Water and Wastewater Revenue Bonds, Series 1993, 5.00% Due 6/15/19. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about August 26, 1993 at a price of 89.845% of principal amount.)	2003 at 100	AAA	Aaa	496,115
100,000	County of Westmoreland, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series G of 1993, 0.00% Due 6/1/16. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about October 19, 1993 at a price of 28.051% of principal amount.)	No Optional Call	AAA	Aaa	30,309
450,000	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Public Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 1993 (General Obligation Bonds.), 5.25% Due 7/1/18. (Original issue discount bonds delivered on or about July 15, 1993 at a price of 93.414% of principal amount.)	2003 at 101 1/2	AAA	Aaa	450,000

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\$ 3,500,000  
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\$ 3,407,551  
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See Notes to Schedules of Investments, page 59.

\* These Bonds, or a portion thereof, have delivery dates beyond the normal settlement date. Their expected delivery date is January 18, 1994. Contracts relating to Bonds with delivery dates after the date of settlement for purchase made on the Date of Deposit constitute approximately 11% of the aggregate principal amount of the Trust. (See Section 4.)

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#### NOTES TO SCHEDULES OF INVESTMENTS

(1) Contracts, which are "when-issued" or "regular way" contracts or contracts having delivery dates beyond the normal settlement date, have been deposited with the Trustee on the Date of Deposit. The performance of such contracts is secured by an irrevocable letter of credit, issued by a major commercial bank, which has been deposited with the Trustee. At the Date of Deposit, Bonds may have been delivered to the Sponsor pursuant to certain of these contracts; the Sponsor has assigned to the Trustee all of its right, title and interest in and to such Bonds.

(2) The Bonds are first subject to optional redemption in the years, and at the prices, shown. Unless otherwise indicated, the Bonds, except for Bonds issued at a substantial original issue discount, are redeemable at declining prices (but not below par value) in subsequent years. Original issue discount bonds, including zero coupon bonds, are generally redeemable at prices based on the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to redemption plus, if applicable, some premium, the amount of which will decline in subsequent years. The Bonds may also be subject to sinking fund redemption without premium prior to the dates shown.

Certain Bonds may be subject to redemption without premium prior to the date shown pursuant to special or mandatory call provisions; for example, if bond proceeds are not able to be used as contemplated, the project is condemned or sold, or the project is destroyed and insurance proceeds are used to redeem the bonds. Single family mortgage revenue bonds and housing authority bonds are most likely to be called subject to such provisions, but other bonds may have similar call features. See Section 4 and "General Trust Information" in this Section.

The Trustee's determination of the offering prices of Bonds in the Fund may be greater or less than the amounts that may be received upon redemption or maturity of such Bonds. Subject to rules concerning amortization of bond premium and of original issue discount, gain or loss realized by the Trustee on disposition of any Bonds will be recognized as taxable capital gain or loss by Unitholders. (See Section 4.)

(3) See "Description of Ratings" herein. All the Bonds in the Insured Trusts, as insured by the Insurer, are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's



(4) As determined by Kenny S&P Evaluation Services on behalf of the Trustee as of the close of business on the business day preceding the Date of Deposit. The prices as determined by Kenny S&P Evaluation Services have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF JOHN NUVEEN & CO. INCORPORATED AND UNITHOLDERS OF NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST, SERIES 711:

We have audited the accompanying statements of condition and the related schedules of investments at date of deposit (included in the prospectus herein) of Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust, Series 711 (comprising California Insured Trust 219, Florida Insured Trust 184, Massachusetts Insured Trust 109, New Jersey Insured Trust 171 and Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175), as of January 6, 1994. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of the irrevocable letter of credit arrangement for the purchase of securities, described in Note (1) to the statements of condition, by correspondence with the Trustee. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statements of condition and the related schedules of investments at date of deposit referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the trusts constituting the Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust, Series 711 as of January 6, 1994, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

Chicago, Illinois,  
January 6, 1994.

Statements of Condition

NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST, SERIES 711

(California Insured Trust 219, Florida Insured Trust 184, Massachusetts Insured Trust 109, New Jersey Insured Trust 171 and Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175)

As of January 6, 1994

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

TRUST PROPERTY	California Insured Trust 219	Florida Insured Trust 184	Massachusetts Insured Trust 109
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Sponsor's contracts to purchase Tax-Exempt Bonds, backed by an irrevocable letter of credit(1)(2).....	\$ 3,389,887	\$ 3,383,225	\$ 3,476,503
Accrued interest to January 6, 1994 on underlying Bonds(1).....	33,130	27,143	28,488

Total.....	\$ 3,423,017	\$ 3,410,368	\$ 3,504,991
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LIABILITY AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS  
Liability:

Accrued interest to January 6, 1994 on underlying Bonds(3).....	\$ 33,130	\$ 27,143	\$ 28,488
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Interest of Unitholders:

Units of fractional undivided interest outstanding (California Insured Trust 219-- 35,000; Florida Insured Trust 184--35,000; Massachusetts Insured Trust 109--35,000)			
Cost to investors(4).....	\$ 3,564,534	\$ 3,557,529	\$ 3,655,612
Less: Gross underwriting commission(5).....	(174,647)	(174,304)	(179,109)

Net amount applicable to investors.....	\$ 3,389,887	\$ 3,383,225	\$ 3,476,503
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Total.....	\$ 3,423,017	\$ 3,410,368	\$ 3,504,991
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<FN>

- (1) Represented by contracts to purchase Tax-Exempt Bonds which include "when issued" or "regular way" or "delayed delivery" contracts for which an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a major commercial bank has been deposited with the Trustee. The amount of such letter of credit and any cash deposited exceeds the amount necessary for the purchase of the Bonds plus accrued interest to the Date of Deposit. At the Date of Deposit, Bonds may have been delivered to the Sponsor pursuant to certain of these contracts; the Sponsor has assigned to the Trustee all of its rights, title and interest in and to such Bonds.
- (2) Aggregate value (at offering prices) as of the Date of Deposit of the Bonds listed under "Schedules of Investments" herein, and their aggregate cost to the Trusts are the same. Such offering prices were determined by Kenny S&P Evaluation Services as of the close of business on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit. (See Section 10.) Insurance coverage providing for the timely payment, when due, of all principal of and interest on the Bonds in the Insured Trusts has been obtained by the Sponsor or by the issuers of such Bonds. Such insurance does not guarantee the market value of the Bonds or the value of the Units. Both the bid and the offering prices of the underlying Bonds and of the Units may include value attributable to such policies of insurance.
- (3) Representing, as set forth in Section 8, advancement by the Trustee of an amount equal to the accrued Bond interest as of the Date of Deposit.
- (4) Aggregate Public Offering Price (exclusive of accrued interest) computed as set forth under Section 6.
- (5) The gross underwriting commission has been calculated on the assumption that the Units offered by this prospectus are sold in single transactions involving less than \$100,000 or 1,000 Units. At this level, the sales charge is 4.90% of the Public Offering Price in the case of National and State Trusts, 4.25% thereof in the case of Long Intermediate Trusts, 3.90% in the case of Intermediate Trusts, 3.00% in the case of Short Intermediate Trusts and 2.50% in the case of Short Term Trusts. In single transactions involving 1,000 Units or more, the sales charge is reduced. (See Section 6.)

</TABLE>

Statements of Condition  
As of January 6, 1994  
(Continued)

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

TRUST PROPERTY	New Jersey Insured Trust 171	Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175
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<S>	<C>	<C>
Sponsor's contracts to purchase Tax-Exempt Bonds, backed by an irrevocable letter of credit(1)(2)....	\$ 3,431,274	\$ 3,407,551
Accrued interest to January 6, 1994 on underlying Bonds(1).....	26,891	20,708
Total.....	\$ 3,458,165	\$ 3,428,259
	-----	-----

LIABILITY AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS  
Liability:

Accrued interest to January 6, 1994 on underlying Bonds(3).....	\$ 26,891	\$ 20,708
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Interest of Unitholders:

Units of fractional undivided interest outstanding (New Jersey Insured Trust 171--35,000; Pennsylvania Insured Trust 175 --35,000)		
Cost to investors(4).....	\$ 3,608,053	\$ 3,583,108

Less: Gross underwriting commission(5).....	(176,779)	(175,557)
Net amount applicable to investors.....	\$ 3,431,274	\$ 3,407,551
Total.....	\$ 3,458,165	\$ 3,428,259

<FN>

- Represented by contracts to purchase Tax-Exempt Bonds which include "when issued" or "regular way" or "delayed delivery" contracts for which an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a major commercial bank has been deposited with the Trustee. The amount of such letter of credit and any cash deposited exceeds the amount necessary for the purchase of the Bonds plus accrued interest to the Date of Deposit. At the Date of Deposit, Bonds may have been delivered to the Sponsor pursuant to certain of these contracts; the Sponsor has assigned to the Trustee all of its rights, title and interest in and to such Bonds.
- Aggregate value (at offering prices) as of the Date of Deposit of the Bonds listed under "Schedules of Investments" herein, and their aggregate cost to the Trusts are the same. Such offering prices were determined by Kenny S&P Evaluation Services as of the close of business on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit. (See Section 10.) Insurance coverage providing for the timely payment, when due, of all principal of and interest on the Bonds in the Insured Trusts has been obtained by the Sponsor or by the issuers of such Bonds. Such insurance does not guarantee the market value of the Bonds or the value of the Units. Both the bid and the offering prices of the underlying Bonds and of the Units may include value attributable to such policies of insurance.
- Representing, as set forth in Section 8, advancement by the Trustee of an amount equal to the accrued Bond interest as of the Date of Deposit.
- Aggregate Public Offering Price (exclusive of accrued interest) computed as set forth under Section 6.
- The gross underwriting commission has been calculated on the assumption that the Units offered by this prospectus are sold in single transactions involving less than \$100,000 or 1,000 Units. At this level, the sales charge is 4.90% of the Public Offering Price in the case of National and State Trusts, 4.25% thereof in the case of Long Intermediate Trusts, 3.90% in the case of Intermediate Trusts, 3.00% in the case of Short Intermediate Trusts and 2.50% in the case of Short Term Trusts. In single transactions involving 1,000 Units or more, the sales charge is reduced. (See Section 6.)

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#### GENERAL TRUST INFORMATION

An investment in Units of any Trust should be made with an understanding of the risks that such an investment may entail. As set forth in the portfolio summaries above, the Trusts may contain or be concentrated in one or more of the types of bonds discussed below. The following paragraphs discuss certain circumstances which may adversely affect the ability of issuers of Bonds held in the portfolio of a Trust to make payment of principal and interest thereon or which may adversely affect the ratings of such Bonds; with respect to Insured Trusts, however, because of the insurance obtained by the Sponsor or by the issuers of the Bonds, such changes should not adversely affect an Insured Trust's receipt of principal and interest, the Standard & Poor's AAA or Moody's Aaa ratings of the Bonds in the Insured Trust portfolio, or the Standard & Poor's AAA rating of the Units of each such Insured Trust.

**HEALTH FACILITY OBLIGATIONS.** Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are derived from services provided by hospitals or other health care facilities, including nursing homes. Ratings of bonds issued for health care facilities are sometimes based on feasibility studies that contain projections of occupancy levels, revenues and expenses. A facility's gross receipts and net income available for debt service may be affected by future events and conditions including, among other things, demand for services, the ability of the facility to provide the services required, an increasing shortage of qualified nurses or a dramatic rise in nursing salaries, physicians' confidence in the facility, management capabilities, economic developments in the service area, competition from other similar providers, efforts by insurers and governmental agencies to limit rates, legislation establishing state rate-setting agencies, expenses, government regulation, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance, and the termination or restriction of governmental financial assistance, including that associated with Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party payor programs. Medicare reimbursements are currently calculated on a prospective basis and are not based on a provider's actual costs. Such method of reimbursement may adversely affect reimbursements to hospitals and other facilities for services provided under the Medicare program and thereby may have an adverse effect on the ability of such institutions to satisfy debt service requirements. In the event of a default upon a bond secured by hospital facilities, the limited alternative uses for such facilities may result in the recovery upon such collateral not providing sufficient funds to fully repay the bonds.

Certain hospital bonds provide for redemption at par upon the damage, destruction or condemnation of the hospital facilities or in other special circumstances.

**HOUSING OBLIGATIONS.** Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from mortgage loans to housing projects for low to moderate income families. Such issues are generally characterized by mandatory redemption at par or, in the case of original issue discount bonds, accreted value in the event of economic defaults and in the event of a failure of the operator of a project to comply with certain covenants as to the operation of the project. The failure of such operator to comply with

certain covenants related to the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds, such as provisions requiring that a specified percentage of units be rented or available for rental to low or moderate income families, potentially could cause interest on such Bonds to be subject to Federal income taxation from the date of issuance of the Bonds. The ability of such issuers to make debt service payments will be affected by events and conditions affecting financed projects, including, among other things, the achievement and maintenance of sufficient occupancy levels and adequate rental income, employment and income conditions prevailing in local labor markets, increases in taxes, utility costs and other operating expenses, the managerial ability of project managers, changes in laws and

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governmental regulations, the appropriation of subsidies, and social and economic trends affecting the localities in which the projects are located. Occupancy of such housing projects may be adversely affected by high rent levels and income limitations imposed under Federal and state programs.

**SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE REVENUE BONDS.** Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be single family mortgage revenue bonds, which are issued for the purpose of acquiring from originating financial institutions notes secured by mortgages on residences located within the issuer's boundaries and owned by persons of low or moderate income. Mortgage loans are generally partially or completely prepaid prior to their final maturities as a result of events such as sale of the mortgaged premises, default, condemnation or casualty loss. Because these bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption in whole or in part from such prepayments of mortgage loans, a substantial portion of such bonds will probably be redeemed prior to their scheduled maturities or even prior to their ordinary call dates. Extraordinary mandatory redemption without premium could also result from the failure of the originating financial institutions to make mortgage loans in sufficient amounts within a specified time period. The redemption price of such issues may be more or less than the offering price of such bonds. Additionally, unusually high rates of default on the underlying mortgage loans may reduce revenues available for the payment of principal or interest on such mortgage revenue bonds. Single family mortgage revenue bonds issued after December 31, 1980 were issued under Section 103A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or Section 143 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which Sections contain certain requirements relating to the use of the proceeds of such bonds in order for the interest on such bonds to retain its tax-exempt status. In each case, the issuer of the bonds has covenanted to comply with applicable requirements and bond counsel to such issuer has issued an opinion that the interest on the bonds is exempt from Federal income tax under existing laws and regulations. There can be no assurance that such continuing requirements will be satisfied; the failure to meet such requirements could cause interest on the Bonds to be subject to Federal income taxation, possibly from the date of issuance of the Bonds.

**FEDERALLY ENHANCED OBLIGATIONS.** Some of the mortgages which secure the various health care or housing projects which underlie the previously discussed Health Facility, Housing, and Single Family Mortgage Revenue Obligations (the "Obligations") in a Trust may be insured by the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"). Under FHA regulations, the maximum insurable mortgage amount cannot exceed 90% of the FHA's estimated value of the project. The FHA mortgage insurance does not constitute a guarantee of timely payment of the principal of and interest on the Obligations. Payment of mortgage insurance benefits may be (1) less than the principal amount of Obligations outstanding or (2) delayed if disputes arise as to the amount of the payment or if certain notices are not given to the FHA within the prescribed time periods. In addition, some of the previously discussed Obligations may be secured by mortgage-backed certificates guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), a wholly owned corporate instrumentality of the United States, and/or the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") a federally chartered and stockholder-owned corporation. GNMA and Fannie Mae guarantee timely payment of principal and interest on the mortgage-backed certificates, even where the underlying mortgage payments are not made. While such mortgage-backed certificates are often pledged to secure payment of principal and interest on the Obligations, timely payment of interest and principal on the Obligations is not insured or guaranteed by the United States, GNMA, Fannie Mae or any other governmental agency or instrumentality. The GNMA mortgage-backed certificates constitute a general obligation of the United States backed by its full faith and credit. The obligations of Fannie Mae, including its obligations under the Fannie Mae mortgage-backed securities, are obligations

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solely of Fannie Mae and are not backed by, or entitled to, the full faith and credit of the United States.

**INDUSTRIAL REVENUE OBLIGATIONS.** Certain of the Bonds in a Trust may be industrial revenue bonds ("IRBs"), including pollution control revenue bonds, which are tax-exempt securities issued by states, municipalities, public authorities or similar entities to finance the cost of acquiring, constructing or improving various industrial projects. These projects are usually operated by corporate entities. Issuers are obligated only to pay amounts due on the IRBs to the extent that funds are available from the unexpended proceeds of the IRBs or

receipts or revenues of the issuer under an arrangement between the issuer and the corporate operator of a project. The arrangement may be in the form of a lease, installment sale agreement, conditional sale agreement or loan agreement, but in each case the payments to the issuer are designed to be sufficient to meet the payments of amounts due on the IRBs. Regardless of the structure, payment of IRBs is solely dependent upon the creditworthiness of the corporate operator of the project and, if applicable, corporate guarantor. Corporate operators or guarantors may be affected by many factors which may have an adverse impact on the credit quality of the particular company or industry. These include cyclicalities of revenues and earnings, regulatory and environmental restrictions, litigation resulting from accidents or environmentally-caused illnesses, extensive competition and financial deterioration resulting from a corporate restructuring pursuant to a leveraged buy-out, takeover or otherwise. Such a restructuring may result in the operator of a project becoming highly leveraged which may have an impact on such operator's creditworthiness which in turn would have an adverse impact on the rating and/or market value of such Bonds. Further, the possibility of such a restructuring may have an adverse impact on the market for and consequently the value of such Bonds, even though no actual takeover or other action is ever contemplated or effected. The IRBs in a Trust may be subject to special or extraordinary redemption provisions which may provide for redemption at par or, in the case of original issue discount bonds, accreted value. The Sponsor cannot predict the causes or likelihood of the redemption of IRBs in a Trust prior to the stated maturity of such Bonds.

**ELECTRIC UTILITY OBLIGATIONS.** Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are primarily derived from the sale of electric energy. The problems faced by such issuers include the difficulty in obtaining approval for timely and adequate rate increases from the applicable public utility commissions, the difficulty of financing large construction programs, increased competition, reductions in estimates of future demand for electricity in certain areas of the country, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, the difficulty of the capital market in absorbing utility debt, the difficulty in obtaining fuel at reasonable prices and the effect of energy conservation. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees. In addition, Federal, state and municipal governmental authorities may from time to time review existing, and impose additional, regulations governing the licensing, construction and operation of nuclear power plants, which may adversely affect the ability of the issuers of certain of the Bonds in a Trust to make payments of principal and/or interest on such Bonds.

**TRANSPORTATION FACILITY REVENUE BONDS.** Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the ownership and operation of airports, public transit systems and ports. The major portion of an airport's gross operating income is generally derived from fees received from airlines pursuant to use agreements which consist of annual payments for airport use, occupancy of certain terminal space, service fees and leases. Airport operating income may therefore be affected by the ability of the airlines to meet their obligations under the use agreements. The air transport industry is experiencing significant variations in earnings and

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traffic, due to increased competition, excess capacity, increased costs, deregulation, traffic constraints and other factors, and several airlines are experiencing severe financial difficulties. In particular, facilities with use agreements involving airlines experiencing financial difficulty may experience a reduction in revenue due to the possible inability of these airlines to meet their use agreement obligations because of such financial difficulties and possible bankruptcy. The Sponsor cannot predict what effect these industry conditions may have on airport revenues which are dependent for payment on the financial condition of the airlines and their usage of the particular airport facility. Bonds that are secured primarily by the revenue collected by a public transit system typically are additionally secured by a pledge of sales tax receipts collected at the state or local level, or of other governmental financial assistance. Transit system net revenues will be affected by variations in utilization, which in turn may be affected by the degree of local governmental subsidization, demographic and population shifts, and competition from other forms of transportation; and by increased costs, including costs resulting from previous deferrals of maintenance. Port authorities derive their revenues primarily from fees imposed on ships using the facilities. The rate of utilization of such facilities may fluctuate depending on the local economy and on competition from competing forms of transportation such as air, rail and trucks.

**WATER AND/OR SEWERAGE OBLIGATIONS.** Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers whose revenues are derived from the sale of water and/or sewerage services. Such Bonds are generally payable from user fees. The problems of such issuers include the ability to obtain timely and adequate rate increases, population decline resulting in decreased user fees, the difficulty of financing large construction programs, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, the increasing difficulty of obtaining or discovering new supplies of fresh water, the effect of conservation programs and the impact of "no-growth" zoning ordinances. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE REVENUE OBLIGATIONS. Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers which are, or which govern the operation of, colleges and universities and whose revenues are derived mainly from tuition, dormitory revenues, grants and endowments. General problems of such issuers include the prospect of a declining percentage of the population consisting of "college" age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees sufficiently to cover increased operating costs, the uncertainty of continued receipt of Federal grants and state funding, and government legislation or regulations which may adversely affect the revenues or costs of such issuers. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees.

BRIDGE AUTHORITY AND TOLLROAD OBLIGATIONS. Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers which derive their payments from bridge, road or tunnel toll revenues. The revenues of such an issuer could be adversely affected by competition from toll-free vehicular bridges and roads and alternative modes of transportation. Such revenues could also be adversely affected by a reduction in the availability of fuel to motorists or significant increases in the costs thereof. Specifically, governmental regulations restricting the use of vehicles in the New York City metropolitan area may adversely affect revenues of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority.

DEDICATED-TAX SUPPORTED BONDS. Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations of issuers which are payable from and secured by tax revenues from a designated source, which revenues are pledged to secure the bonds. The various types of Bonds described below differ in structure and with respect to the rights of the bondholders to the underlying property. Each type of dedicated-tax supported Bond has distinct risks, only some of which are set forth below. One type of dedicated-tax supported Bond is secured by the incremental tax received on either real property or on sales within a specifically defined

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geographical area; such tax generally will not provide bondholders with a lien on the underlying property or revenues. Another type of dedicated-tax supported Bond is secured by a special tax levied on real property within a defined geographical area in such a manner that the tax is levied on those who benefit from the project; such bonds typically provide for a statutory lien on the underlying property for unpaid taxes. A third type of dedicated-tax supported Bond may be secured by a tax levied upon the manufacture, sale or consumption of commodities or upon the license to pursue certain occupations or upon corporate privileges within a taxing jurisdiction. As to any of these types of Bonds, the ability of the designated revenues to satisfy the interest and principal payments on such bonds may be affected by changes in the local economy, the financial success of the enterprise responsible for the payment of the taxes, the value of any property on which taxes may be assessed and the ability to collect such taxes in a timely fashion. Each of these factors will have a different affect on each distinct type of dedicated-tax supported bonds.

MUNICIPAL LEASE BONDS. Some of the Bonds in a Trust may be obligations that are secured by lease payments of a governmental entity. Such payments are normally subject to annual budget appropriations of the leasing governmental entity. A governmental entity that enters into such a lease agreement cannot obligate future governments to appropriate for and make lease payments but covenants to take such action as is necessary to include any lease payments due in its budgets and to make the appropriations therefor. A governmental entity's failure to appropriate for and to make payments under its lease obligation could result in insufficient funds available for payment of the obligations secured thereby.

ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT BONDS AND STRIPPED OBLIGATIONS. Certain of the Bonds in a Trust may be original issue discount bonds. These Bonds were issued with nominal interest rates less than the rates then offered by comparable securities and as a consequence were originally sold at a discount from their face, or par, values. This original issue discount, the difference between the initial purchase price and face value, is deemed under current law to accrue on a daily basis and the accrued portion is treated as tax-exempt interest income for federal income tax purposes. On sale or redemption, gain, if any, realized in excess of the earned portion of original issue discount will be taxable as capital gain. See "What is the Tax Status of Unitholders". The current value of an original issue discount bond reflects the present value of its face amount at maturity. In a stable interest rate environment, the market value of an original issue discount bond would tend to increase more slowly in early years and in greater increments as the bond approached maturity.

Certain of the original issue discount bonds in a Trust may be zero coupon bonds. Zero coupon bonds do not provide for the payment of any current interest; the buyer receives only the right to receive a final payment of the face amount of the bond at its maturity. The effect of owning a zero coupon bond is that a fixed yield is earned not only on the original investment but also, in effect, on all discount earned during the life of the obligation. This implicit reinvestment of earnings at the same rate eliminates the risk of being unable to reinvest the income on such obligation at a rate as high as the implicit yield, but at the same time also eliminates the holder's ability to reinvest at higher rates in the future. For this reason, zero coupon bonds are subject to

substantially greater price fluctuations during periods of changing market interest rates than are securities of comparable quality that pay interest currently.

Original issue discount bonds, including zero coupon bonds, may be subject to redemption at prices based on the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to redemption (the "accreted value") plus, if applicable, some premium. Pursuant to such call provisions an original issue discount bond may be called prior to its maturity date at a price less than its face value. See the "Schedules of Investments" for more information about the call provisions of portfolio Bonds.

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Certain of the Bonds in a Trust may be Stripped Obligations, which represent evidences of ownership with respect to either the principal amount of or a payment of interest on a tax-exempt obligation. An obligation is "stripped" by depositing it with a custodian, which then effects a separation in ownership between the bond and any interest payment which has not yet become payable, and issues evidences of ownership with respect to such constituent parts. A Stripped Obligation therefore has economic characteristics similar to zero coupon bonds, as described above.

Each Stripped Obligation has been purchased at a discount from the amount payable at maturity. With respect to each Unitholder, the Internal Revenue Code treats as "original issue discount" that portion of the discount which produces a yield to maturity (as of the date of purchase of the Unitholder's Units) equal to the lower of the coupon rate of interest on the underlying obligation or the yield to maturity on the basis of the purchase price of the Unitholder's Units which is allocable to each Stripped Obligation. Original issue discount which accrues with respect to a Stripped Obligation will be exempt from Federal income taxation to the same extent as interest on the underlying obligations. (See Section 11, "What Is The Tax Status of Unitholders".)

Unitholders should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning original issue discount bonds or Stripped Obligations. Under applicable provisions governing determination of state and local taxes, interest on original issue discount bonds or Stripped Obligations may be deemed to be received in the year of accrual even though there is no corresponding cash payment.

#### 4. COMPOSITION OF TRUSTS

Each Trust initially consists of delivery statements relating to contracts to purchase Bonds (or of such Bonds) as are listed under "Schedules of Investments" and, thereafter, of such Bonds as may continue to be held from time to time (including certain securities deposited in the Trust in substitution for Bonds not delivered to the Trust or in exchange or substitution for Bonds upon certain refundings), together with accrued and undistributed interest thereon and undistributed cash realized from the disposition of Bonds.

"WHEN-ISSUED" AND "DELAYED DELIVERY" TRANSACTIONS. The contracts to purchase Bonds delivered to the Trustee represent an obligation by issuers or dealers to deliver Bonds to the Sponsor for deposit in the Trusts. Normally, "regular way" contracts are settled and the Bonds delivered to the Trustee within a relatively short period of time. However, certain of the contracts relate to Bonds which have not been issued as of the Date of Deposit and which are commonly referred to as "when issued" or "when, as and if issued" Bonds. Although the Sponsor does not believe it is likely, one or more of the issuers of such Bonds might decide not to proceed with such offerings. If such Bonds, or replacement bonds described below, are not acquired by a Trust or if their delivery is delayed, the Estimated Current Returns and Estimated Long Term Returns shown herein may be reduced. Certain of the contracts for the purchase of Bonds provide for delivery dates after the date of settlement for purchases made on the Date of Deposit. Interest on such "when issued" and "delayed delivery" Bonds accrues to the benefit of Unitholders commencing with the first settlement date for the Units. However, in the opinion of counsel, Unitholders who purchase their Units prior to the date such Bonds are actually delivered to the Trustee must reduce the tax basis of their Units for interest accruing on such Bonds during the interval between their purchase of Units and the delivery of the Bonds because such amounts constitute a return of principal. As a result of such adjustment, the Estimated Current Returns set forth herein (which are based on the Public Offering Price as of the business day prior to the Date of Deposit) may be slightly lower than Unitholders will receive after the first year, assuming the Portfolio does not change

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and estimated annual expense does not vary from that set forth under "Essential Information Regarding the Trusts." Those Bonds in each Trust purchased with delivery dates after the date of settlement for purchases made on the Date of Deposit are so noted in the Schedules of Investments.

LIMITED REPLACEMENT OF CERTAIN BONDS. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any default, failure or defect in any Bond. In the event of a failure to deliver any Bond that has been purchased for a Trust

under a contract, including those Bonds purchased on a when, as and if issued basis ("Failed Bonds"), the Sponsor is authorized under the Indenture to direct the Trustee to acquire other specified Bonds ("Replacement Bonds") to make up the original corpus of the Trust. The Replacement Bonds must be purchased within 20 days after delivery of notice of the failed contract and the cost to the Trust (exclusive of accrued interest) may not exceed the amount of funds reserved for the purchase of the Failed Bonds. The Replacement Bonds (i) must satisfy the criteria previously described for Bonds originally included in the Trust and, with respect to Bonds purchased for a State Trust, shall have the benefit of an exemption from state taxation of interest to an extent equal to or greater than that of the Bonds they replace, (ii) must have a fixed maturity date after the date of purchase of not less than approximately 15 years in the case of National or State Trusts, approximately 11 years in the case of a Long Intermediate Trust, approximately 5 years in the case of Intermediate or State Intermediate Trusts, approximately 3 years in the case of a Short Intermediate Trust and approximately 1 year in the case of a Short Term Trust, but not later than the maturity date of the Failed Bonds, (iii) must be acquired at a cost to the Trust equal to the cost of the same principal amount of Bonds provided in the failed contract and have a current return and yield to maturity not less than the current return and yield to maturity of the Failed Bonds and (iv) shall not be "when, as and if issued" Bonds. Whenever a Replacement Bond has been acquired for a Trust, the Trustee shall, within five days after the delivery thereof, mail or deliver a notice to all Unitholders of the Trust involved of such acquisition. Once the original corpus of the Trust is acquired, the Trustee will have no power to vary the investment of the Trust; i.e., the Trust will have no managerial power to take advantage of market variation to improve a Unitholder's investment.

To the extent the right of limited substitution described in the preceding paragraph shall not be utilized to acquire Replacement Bonds for the entire principal amount of Failed Bonds, the Sponsor shall refund to all Unitholders of the Trust involved the sales charge attributable to such Failed Bonds not replaced, and the principal and accrued interest attributable to such Bonds shall be distributed not more than 30 days after the determination of such failure or at such earlier time as the Trustee in its sole discretion deems to be in the interest of the Unitholders. Any such accrued interest paid to Unitholders will be paid by the Sponsor and, accordingly, will not be treated as tax-exempt income. In the event Failed Bonds in a Trust could not be replaced, the Net Annual Interest Income per Unit for such Trust would be reduced and the Estimated Current Return thereon might be lowered.

**SALE, MATURITY AND REDEMPTION OF BONDS.** Certain of the Bonds may from time to time under certain circumstances be sold or redeemed or will mature in accordance with their terms. The proceeds from such events will be used to pay for Units redeemed or distributed to Unitholders and not reinvested; accordingly, no assurance can be given that a Trust will retain for any length of time its present size and composition.

All of the Bonds in each Trust are subject to being called or redeemed in whole or in part prior to their stated maturities pursuant to the optional redemption provisions described in the "Schedules of Investments" and in most cases pursuant to sinking fund, special or extraordinary redemption provisions. A bond subject to optional call is one which is subject to redemption or refunding prior to maturity at the option of the issuer. A

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refunding is a method by which a bond issue is redeemed, at or before maturity, by the proceeds of a new bond issue. A bond subject to sinking fund redemption is one which is subject to partial call from time to time from a fund accumulated for the scheduled retirement of a portion of an issue prior to maturity. Special or extraordinary redemption provisions may provide for redemption of all or a portion of an issue upon the occurrence of certain circumstances related to defaults or unanticipated changes in circumstances. Events that may permit or require the special or extraordinary redemption of bonds include, among others: substantial damage to or destruction of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used; exercise by a local, state or federal governmental unit of its power of eminent domain to take all or substantially all of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used; a final determination that the interest on the bonds is taxable; changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities or technological or other changes which render the operation of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used uneconomical; changes in law or an administrative or judicial decree which render the performance of the agreement under which the proceeds of the bonds were made available to finance the project impossible or which create unreasonable burdens or which impose excessive liabilities, such as taxes, not imposed on the date the bonds are issued on the issuer of the bonds or the user of the proceeds of the bonds; an administrative or judicial decree which requires the cessation of a substantial part of the operations of the project financed with the proceeds of the bonds; an overestimate of the costs of the project to be financed with the proceeds of the bonds resulting in excess proceeds which may be applied to redeem bonds; or an underestimate of a source of funds securing the bonds resulting in excess funds which may be applied to redeem bonds. The Sponsor is unable to predict all of the circumstances which may result in such redemption of an issue of Bonds. See the discussion of the various types of bond issues, above, for information on



the call provisions of such bonds, particularly single family mortgage revenue bonds.

The exercise of redemption or call provisions will (except to the extent the proceeds of the called Bonds are used to pay for Unit redemptions) result in the distribution of principal and may result in a reduction in the amount of subsequent interest distributions; it may also affect the current return on Units of the Trust involved. Redemption pursuant to optional call provisions is more likely to occur, and redemption pursuant to sinking fund or special or extraordinary redemption provisions may occur, when the Bonds have an offering side evaluation which represents a premium over par. Redemption pursuant to optional call provisions may be, and redemption pursuant to sinking fund or special or extraordinary redemption provisions is likely to be, at a price equal to the par value of the bonds without any premium (in the case of original issue discount bonds, such redemption is generally to be made at the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to the date of redemption; such price is referred to herein as "accreted value"). Because Bonds may have been valued at prices above or below par value or the then current accreted value at the time Units were purchased, Unitholders may realize gain or loss upon the redemption of portfolio Bonds. (See Sections 11 and 13 and the "Schedules of Investments.")

CERTAIN TAX MATTERS; LITIGATION. Certain of the Bonds in each Trust portfolio may be subject to continuing requirements such as the actual use of bond proceeds, manner of operation of the project financed from bond proceeds or rebate of excess earnings on bond proceeds that may affect the exemption of interest on such Bonds from Federal income taxation. Although at the time of issuance of each of the Bonds in each Trust an opinion of bond counsel was rendered as to the exemption of interest on such obligations from Federal income taxation, and the issuers covenanted to comply with all requirements necessary to retain the tax-exempt status of the Bonds, there can be no assurance that the

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respective issuers or other obligors on such obligations will fulfill the various continuing requirements established upon issuance of the Bonds. A failure to comply with such requirements may cause a determination that interest on such obligations is subject to Federal income taxation, perhaps even retroactively from the date of issuance of such Bonds, thereby reducing the value of the Bonds and subjecting Unitholders to unanticipated tax liabilities.

To the best knowledge of the Sponsor, there is no litigation pending as of the Date of Deposit in respect of any Bonds which might reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on any of the Trusts. It is possible that after the Date of Deposit, litigation may be initiated with respect to Bonds in any Trust. Any such litigation may affect the validity of such Bonds or the tax-exempt nature of the interest thereon, but while the outcome of litigation of such nature can never be entirely predicted, the opinions of bond counsel to the issuer of each Bond on the date of issuance state that such Bonds were validly issued and that the interest thereon is, to the extent indicated, exempt from Federal income tax.

#### 5. WHY AND HOW ARE THE BONDS INSURED?

##### INSURANCE ON BONDS IN INSURED TRUSTS

Insurance guaranteeing the timely payment, when due, of all principal and interest on the Bonds in each Insured Trust has been obtained by the Sponsor or by the issuers or underwriters of Bonds from the Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation (the "Insurer"). Some of the Bonds in each Insured Trust may be covered by a policy or policies of insurance obtained by the issuers or underwriters of the Bonds from Municipal Bond Insurance Association (the "Association") or Bond Investors Guaranty Insurance Company ("BIG"). The Insurer has issued a policy or policies of insurance covering each of the Bonds in the Insured Trusts, each policy to remain in force until the payment in full of such Bonds and whether or not the Bonds continue to be held by an Insured Trust. By the terms of each policy the Insurer will unconditionally guarantee to the holders or owners of the Bonds the payment, when due, required of the issuer of the Bonds of an amount equal to the principal of and interest on the Bonds as such payments shall become due but not be paid (except that in the event of any acceleration of the due date of principal by reason of mandatory or optional redemption, default or otherwise, the payments guaranteed will be made in such amounts and at such times as would have been due had there not been an acceleration). The Insurer will be responsible for such payments, less any amounts received by the holders or owners of the Bonds from any trustee for the bond issuers or from any other sources other than the Insurer. The Insurer's policies relating to small industrial development bonds and pollution control revenue bonds also guarantee the full and complete payments required to be made by or on behalf of an issuer of Bonds pursuant to the terms of the Bonds if there occurs an event which results in the loss of the tax-exempt status of the interest on such Bonds, including principal, interest or premium payments, if any, as and when thereby required. The Insurer has indicated that its insurance policies do not insure the payment of principal or interest on bonds which are not required to be paid by the issuer thereof because the bonds were not validly issued; as indicated under "What is the Tax Status of Unitholders?" the respective issuing authorities have received opinions of bond counsel relating

to the valid issuance of each of the Bonds in the Insured Trusts. The Insurer's policy also does not insure against non-payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds resulting from the insolvency, negligence or any other act or omission of the trustee or other paying agent for the Bonds. The policy is not covered by the Property/ Casualty Insurance Security Fund specified in Article 76 of the New York Insurance Law. The policies are non-cancellable and the insurance premiums have been fully paid on or

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prior to the Date of Deposit, either by the Sponsor or, if a policy has been obtained by a Bond issuer, by such issuer.

Upon notification from the trustee for any bond issuer or any holder or owner of the Bonds or coupons that such trustee or paying agent has insufficient funds to pay any principal or interest in full when due, the Insurer will be obligated to deposit funds promptly with State Street Bank and Trust Company, N.A., New York, New York, as fiscal agent for the Insurer, sufficient to fully cover the deficit. If notice of nonpayment is received on or after the due date, the Insurer will provide for payment within one business day following receipt of the notice. Upon payment by the Insurer of any Bonds, coupons, or interest payments, the Insurer shall succeed to the rights of the owner of such Bonds, coupons or interest payments with respect thereto.

The Insurer is the principal operating subsidiary of MBIA, Inc., a New York Stock Exchange listed company. MBIA, Inc. is not obligated to pay the debts of or claims against the Insurer. The Insurer is a limited liability corporation rather than a several liability association. The Insurer is domiciled in the State of New York and licensed to do business in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

As of December 31, 1992 the Insurer had admitted assets of \$2.6 billion (audited), total liabilities of \$1.7 billion (audited), and total capital and surplus of \$896 million (audited) determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities. As of September 30, 1993, the Insurer had admitted assets of \$3.0 billion (unaudited), total liabilities of \$2.0 billion (unaudited), and total capital and surplus of \$951 million (unaudited) determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by insurance regulatory authorities. Copies of the Insurer's year end financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices are available from the Insurer. The address of the Insurer is 113 King Street, Armonk, New York 10504.

Effective December 31, 1989, MBIA Inc. acquired Bond Investors Group, Inc. On January 5, 1990, the Insurer acquired all of the outstanding stock of Bond Investors Group, Inc., the parent of BIG, now known as MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois. Through a reinsurance agreement, BIG has ceded all of its net insured risks, as well as its unearned premium and contingency reserves, to the Insurer and the Insurer has reinsured BIG's net outstanding exposure.

Each insurance company comprising the Association will be severally and not jointly obligated under the Association policy in the following respective percentages: The Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, 33%; Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, 30%; The Travelers Indemnity Company, 15%; Aetna Insurance Company (now known as CIGNA Property and Casualty Company), 12%; and The Continental Insurance Company, 10%. As a several obligor, each such insurance company will be obligated only to the extent of its percentage of any claim under the Association policy and will not be obligated to pay any unpaid obligation of any other member of the Association. Each insurance company's participation is backed by all of its assets. However, each insurance company is a multiline insurer involved in several lines of insurance other than municipal bond insurance, and the assets of each insurance company also secure all of its other insurance policy and surety bond obligations.

The following table sets forth certain unaudited financial information with respect to the five insurance companies comprising the Association. The statistics, which have been furnished by the Association, are as reported by the insurance companies to the New York State Insurance Department and are determined in accordance with statutory accounting principles. No representation is made herein as to the accuracy or adequacy of such

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information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date thereof. In addition, these numbers are subject to revision by the New York State Insurance Department which, if revised, could either increase or decrease the amounts.

MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
FIVE MEMBER COMPANIES ASSETS AND POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1993.  
(000's omitted)

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

	New York Statutory Assets	New York Statutory Liabilities	New York Policyholders' Surplus
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
The Aetna Casualty & Surety Company.....	\$ 9,670,645	\$ 8,278,113	\$ 1,392,532
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.....	6,571,313	4,880,776	1,690,537
The Travelers Indemnity Company.....	10,194,126	8,280,211	1,913,915
CIGNA Property and Casualty Company (formerly Aetna Insurance Company).....	6,198,088	5,634,331	563,757
The Continental Insurance Company.....	2,574,504	2,223,194	351,310
Total.....	\$ 35,208,676	\$ 29,296,625	\$ 5,912,051

</TABLE>

Standard & Poor's Corporation rates all new issues insured by the Association "AAA" Prime Grade.

Moody's Investors Service rates all bond issues insured by the Association "Aaa" and short term loans "MIG 1", both designated to be of the highest quality.

Each such rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. No application has been made to any other rating agency in order to obtain additional ratings on the Bonds. The ratings reflect the respective rating agency's current assessment of the creditworthiness of the Association and its ability to pay claims on its policies of insurance. Any further explanation as to the significance of the above ratings may be obtained only from the applicable rating agency.

Moody's Investors Service rates all bond issues insured by the Insurer "Aaa" and short-term loans "MIG 1," both designated to be of the highest quality.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, a division of McGraw Hill ("Standard & Poor's") rates all new issues insured by the Insurer "AAA" Prime Grade."

The Moody's Investors Service rating of the Insurer should be evaluated independently of the Standard & Poor's Corporation rating of the Insurer. No application has been made to any other rating agency in order to obtain additional ratings on the Bonds. The ratings reflect the respective rating agency's current assessment of the creditworthiness of the Insurer and its ability to pay claims on its policies of insurance (See "Description of Ratings.") Any further explanation as to the significance of the above ratings may be obtained only from the applicable rating agency.

The above ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold the Bonds, and such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies. Any downward revision or withdrawal of either or both ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

Because the insurance on the Bonds will be effective so long as the Bonds are outstanding, such insurance will be taken into account in determining the market value of

the Bonds and therefore some value attributable to such insurance will be included in the value of the Units of the Insured Trusts. The insurance does not, however, guarantee the market value of the Bonds or of the Units.

INSURANCE ON CERTAIN BONDS IN TRADITIONAL TRUSTS

Insurance guaranteeing the timely payment, when due, of all principal and interest on certain Bonds in a Traditional Trust may have been obtained by the Sponsor, issuer or underwriter of the particular Bonds involved or by another party. Such insurance, which provides coverage substantially the same as that obtained with respect to Bonds in Insured Trusts as described above, is effective so long as the insured Bond is outstanding and the insurer remains in business. Insurance relates only to the particular Bond and not to the Units offered hereby or to their market value. Insured Bonds have received a rating of "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and/or "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Corporation in recognition of such insurance.

If a Bond in a Traditional Trust is insured, the Schedule of Investments will identify the insurer. Such insurance will be provided by Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC"), AMBAC Indemnity Corporation ("AMBAC"), Bond Investors Guaranty Insurance Company, now known as MBIA Corp. of Illinois ("BIG"), Capital Guaranty Insurance Company ("CGIC"), Financial Security Assurance, Inc. ("FSA"), Municipal Bond Insurance Association (the "Association"), Municipal Bond Investors Assurance Corporation ("MBIA") or Connie Lee Insurance Company ("ConnieLee"). The Sponsor to date has purchased and presently intends to purchase insurance for Bonds in Traditional Trusts exclusively from MBIA (see the preceding disclosure regarding MBIA). There can

be no assurance that any insurer listed therein will be able to satisfy its commitments in the event claims are made in the future. However, Standard & Poor's Corporation has rated the claims-paying ability of each insurer "AAA," and Moody's Investors Service has rated all bonds insured by each such insurer, except ConnieLee, "Aaa." Moody's Investor's Service gives no ratings for bonds insured by ConnieLee.

Because any such insurance will be effective so long as the insured Bonds are outstanding, such insurance will be taken into account in determining the market value of such Bonds and therefore some value attributable to such insurance will be included in the value of the Units of the Trust that includes such Bonds. The insurance does not, however, guarantee the market value of the Bonds or of the Units.

6. HOW IS THE PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE DETERMINED?

The Public Offering Price of the Units of each Trust is equal to the Trustee's determination of the aggregate OFFERING prices of the Bonds deposited therein (minus any advancement to the principal account of the Trust made by the Trustee) plus a sales charge of 5.152% of such value in the case of National and State Trusts, 4.439% of such value in the case of Long Intermediate Trusts, 4.058% of such value in the case of Intermediate Trusts, 3.093% of such value in the case of Short Intermediate Trusts and 2.564% of such value in the case of Short Term Trusts, in each case adding to the total thereof cash held by the Trust, if any, and dividing the sum so obtained by the number of Units outstanding in the Trust. This computation produces a gross underwriting profit equal to 4.90% of the Public Offering Price in the case of National and State Trusts, 4.25% of the Public Offering Price in the case of Long Intermediate Trusts, 3.90% of the Public Offering Price in the case of Intermediate Trusts, 3.00% of the Public Offering Price in the case of Short Intermediate Trusts and 2.50% of the Public Offering Price in the case of Short Term Trusts.

The sales charge applicable to quantity purchases is reduced on a graduated scale for sales to any purchaser of at least \$100,000 or 1,000 Units and will be applied on whichever

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basis is more favorable to the purchaser. Sales charges during the primary offering period are as follows:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

<S>	National and State Trusts		Long Intermediate Trusts		Intermediate Trusts	
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	Percent of Offering Price	Percent of Net Amount Invested	Percent of Offering Price	Percent of Net Amount Invested	Percent of Offering Price	Percent of Net Amount Invested
Number of Units*						
Less than 1,000.....	4.90%	5.152%	4.25%	4.439%	3.90%	4.058%
1,000 but less than 2,500.....	4.50	4.712	3.85	4.004	3.50	3.627
2,500 but less than 5,000.....	4.25	4.439	3.60	3.734	3.25	3.359
5,000 but less than 10,000.....	3.50	3.627	3.35	3.466	3.00	3.093
10,000 or more.....	3.00	3.093	3.00	3.093	2.75	2.828

</TABLE>

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

<S>	Short Intermediate Trusts		Short Term Trusts	
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
	Percent of Offering Price	Percent of Net Amount Invested	Percent of Offering Price	Percent of Net Amount Invested
Number of Units*				
Less than 1,000.....	3.00%	3.093%	2.50%	2.564%
1,000 but less than 2,500.....	2.60	2.670	2.10	2.145
2,500 but less than 5,000.....	2.35	2.407	1.85	1.885
5,000 but less than 10,000.....	2.10	2.145	1.60	1.626
10,000 or more.....	1.85	1.885	1.35	1.368

</TABLE>

\*The breakpoint sales charge is also applied on a dollar basis utilizing a breakpoint equivalent in the above table of \$100,000 to 1,000 Units, \$250,000 to 2,500 Units etc.

For "secondary market" sales the Public Offering Price per Unit of each Trust is determined by adding to the Trustee's determination of the BID price of each Bond in the Trust a sales charge determined in accordance with the table set forth below based upon the number of years remaining to the maturity of each such Bond, adjusting the total to reflect the amount of any cash held in or

advanced to the principal account of the Trust and dividing the result by the number of Units then outstanding. For purposes of this calculation, Bonds will be deemed to mature on their stated maturity dates unless: (a) the Bonds have been called for redemption or funds or securities have been placed in escrow to redeem them on an earlier call date, in which case such call date shall be deemed to be the date upon which they mature; or (b) such Bonds are subject to a "mandatory put," in which case such mandatory put date shall be deemed to be the date upon which they mature.

Pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, the Trustee may terminate a Trust if the net asset value of such Trust, as shown by any semi-annual evaluation, is less than 20% of the original principal amount of the Trust. In the course of regularly appraising the value of Bonds in each Trust, the Sponsor will attempt to estimate the date on which a Trust's value will fall below the 20% level based on anticipated bond events over a five year period, including maturities, escrow calls and current calls or refundings, assuming certain market rates. The Sponsor intends from time to time to recommend that certain Trusts whose values have fallen or are anticipated to fall below the 20% level be terminated based on certain criteria which could adversely affect the Trust's diversification. Once the Sponsor has determined that a Trust's value has or may fall below the 20% level within a five-year period, for purposes of computing the sales charge using the table set forth below, the maturity of each bond in such Trust will be deemed to be the earlier of the estimated termination date of the Trust, or the actual date used when pricing the bond under Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board rules and interpretations issued thereunder.

The effect of this method of sales charge calculation will be that different sales charge rates will be applied to the various Bonds in a Trust portfolio based upon the maturities of such Bonds, in accordance with the following schedule. As shown, the sales charge on

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Bonds in each maturity range (and therefore the aggregate sales charge on the purchase) is reduced with respect to purchases of at least \$100,000 or 1,000 Units:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

<S>	Amount of Purchase*				
	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Years to Maturity	Under \$100,000	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more
Less than 1.....	0	0	0	0	0
1 but less than 2.....	1.523%	1.369%	1.317%	1.215%	1.061%
2 but less than 3.....	2.041	1.833	1.729	1.626	1.420
3 but less than 4.....	2.564	2.302	2.175	2.041	1.781
4 but less than 5.....	3.093	2.828	2.617	2.459	2.175
5 but less than 7.....	3.627	3.239	3.093	2.881	2.460
7 but less than 10.....	4.167	3.734	3.520	3.239	2.828
10 but less than 13.....	4.712	4.221	4.004	3.788	3.253
13 but less than 16.....	5.263	4.712	4.439	4.167	3.627
16 or more.....	5.820	5.263	4.987	4.603	4.004

</TABLE>

\*Breakpoint sales charges are computed both on a dollar basis and on the basis of the number of Units purchased, using the equivalent of 1,000 Units to \$100,000, 2,500 Units to \$250,000, etc., and will be applied on that basis which is more favorable to the purchaser.

The secondary market sales charges above are expressed as a percent of the net amount invested; expressed as a percent of the Public Offering Price, the maximum sales charge on any Trust, including one consisting entirely of Bonds with 16 years or more to maturity, would be 5.50% (5.820% of the net amount invested). For purposes of illustration, the sales charge on a Trust consisting entirely of Bonds maturing in 13 to 16 years would be 5% (5.263% of the net amount invested); that on a Trust consisting entirely of Bonds maturing in five to seven years would be 3.5% (3.627% of the net amount invested); and that on a Trust consisting entirely of Bonds maturing in three to four years would be 2.5% (2.564% of the net amount invested). The actual secondary market sales charge included in the Public Offering Price of any particular Trust will depend on the maturities of the Bonds in the portfolio of such Trust.

At all times while Units are being offered for sale, the Sponsor will appraise or cause to be appraised daily the value of the underlying Bonds in each Trust as of 4:00 p.m. eastern time on each day on which the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is normally open and will adjust the Public Offering Price of the Units commensurate with such appraisal. Such Public Offering Price will be effective for all orders received by a dealer or the Sponsor at or prior to 4:00 p.m. eastern time on each such day. Orders received after that time, or on a day when the Exchange is closed for a scheduled holiday or weekend, will be held until the next determination of price.

As more fully set forth in Section 8, accrued interest from the preceding Record Date to, but not including, the settlement date of the transaction (five business days after purchase) will be added to the Public Offering Price to determine the purchase price of Units.

The above graduated sales charges will apply on all purchases of Nuveen investment company securities on any one day by the same purchaser in the amounts stated, and for this purpose purchases of this Series will be aggregated with concurrent purchases of any other Series or of shares of any open-end management investment company of which the Sponsor is principal underwriter and with respect to the purchase of which a sales charge is imposed.

Purchases by or for the account of an individual and his or her spouse and children under 21 years of age will be aggregated to determine the applicable sales charge. The graduated sales charges are also applicable to a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing securities for a single trust estate or single fiduciary account.

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Units may be purchased at the public offering price without a sales charge by officers or directors and by bona fide, full-time employees of Nuveen, Nuveen Advisory Corp., Nuveen Institutional Advisory Corp. and The John Nuveen Company, including in each case these individuals and their immediate family members (as defined above).

The initial or primary Public Offering Price of the Units in each Trust is based upon a pro rata share of the OFFERING prices per Unit of the Bonds in such Trust plus the applicable sales charge. The secondary market Public Offering Price of each Trust is based upon a pro rata share of the BID prices per Unit of the Bonds in such Trust plus the applicable sales charge. The OFFERING prices of Bonds in a Trust may be expected to average approximately 1% to 2% more than the BID prices of such Bonds in the case of National, Long Intermediate and State Trusts, 3/4% to 1 1/2% in the case of Intermediate and Short Intermediate Trusts, and 1/2% to 3/4% in the case of Short Term Trusts. The difference between the bid side evaluation and the offering side evaluation of the Bonds in each Trust on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit is shown in the discussion of each Trust portfolio.

Whether or not Units are being offered for sale, the Sponsor will determine the aggregate value of each Trust as of 4:00 p.m. eastern time: (i) on each June 30 or December 31 (or, if such date is not a business day, the last business day prior thereto), (ii) on any day on which a Unit is tendered for redemption (or the next succeeding business day if the date of tender is a non-business day) and (iii) at such other times as may be necessary. For this purpose, a "business day" shall be any day on which the Exchange is normally open. (See Section 16.)

#### 7. MARKET FOR UNITS

During the initial public offering period, the Sponsor intends to offer to purchase Units of each Trust at a price equivalent to the pro rata share per Unit of the OFFERING prices of the Bonds in such Trust (plus accrued interest). Afterward, although it is not obligated to do so, the Sponsor intends to maintain a secondary market for Units of each Trust at its own expense and continuously to offer to purchase Units of each Trust at prices, subject to change at any time, which are based upon the BID prices of Bonds in the respective portfolios of the Trusts. If the supply of Units of any of the Trusts of this Series exceeds demand, or for some other business reason, the Sponsor may discontinue purchases of Units of such Trust at such prices. UNITHOLDERS WHO WISH TO DISPOSE OF THEIR UNITS SHOULD INQUIRE OF THE TRUSTEE OR THEIR BROKER AS TO THE CURRENT REDEMPTION PRICE (SEE SECTION 19). In connection with its secondary marketmaking activities, the Sponsor may from time to time enter into secondary market joint account agreements with other brokers and dealers. Pursuant to such an agreement the Sponsor will purchase Units from the broker or dealer at the bid price and will place the Units into a joint account managed by the Sponsor; sales from the account will be made in accordance with the then current prospectus and the Sponsor and the broker or dealer will share profits and losses in the joint account in accordance with the terms of their joint account agreement.

Certificates, if any, for Units are delivered to the purchaser as promptly after the date of settlement (five business days after purchase) as the Trustee can complete the mechanics of registration. Normally, Certificates, if any, are mailed by the Trustee within 48 hours after registration instructions are received. Purchasers of Units to whom Certificates are issued will be unable to exercise any right of redemption until they have received their Certificates as tender of the Certificate, properly endorsed for transfer. (See Section 19.)

Each Unit of each respective Trust initially offered by this Prospectus represents that fractional undivided interest in such Trust as is set forth under "Essential Information Regarding the Trusts." To the extent that any Units of any Trust are redeemed by the Trustee, the aggregate value of the Trust's assets will decrease by the amount paid to the

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redeeming Unitholder, but the fractional undivided interest of each unredeemed Unit in such Trust will increase proportionately. The Sponsor will initially, and from time to time thereafter, hold Units in connection with their offering.

#### 8. WHAT IS ACCRUED INTEREST?

Accrued interest is the accumulation of unpaid interest on a bond from the last day on which interest thereon was paid. Interest on Bonds in each Trust is accounted for daily on an accrual basis. For this reason, the purchase price of Units of a Trust will include not only the Public Offering Price but also the proportionate share of accrued interest to the date of settlement. Interest accrues to the benefit of Unitholders commencing with the settlement date of their purchase transaction.

Accrued interest does not include accrual of original issue discount on zero coupon bonds, Stripped Obligations or other original issue discount bonds. (See "Summary of Portfolios--General Trust Information" and "What Is The Tax Status of Unitholders.")

In an effort to reduce the amount of accrued interest that investors would have to pay in addition to the Public Offering Price, the Trustee has agreed to advance to each Trust the amount of accrued interest due on the Bonds as of the Date of Deposit (which has been designated the first Record Date for all plans of distribution). This accrued interest will be paid to the Sponsor as the holder of record of all Units on the Date of Deposit. Consequently, when the Sponsor sells Units of a Trust, the amount of accrued interest to be added to the Public Offering Price to determine the purchase price of the Units of such Trust purchased by an investor will include only accrued interest from the Date of Deposit to, but not including, the date of settlement of the investor's purchase (five business days after purchase), less any distributions from the related Interest Account. The Trustee will recover its advancements (without interest or other cost to the Trusts) from interest received on the Bonds deposited in each Trust.

The Trustee has no cash for distribution to Unitholders until it receives interest payments on the Bonds in the Trusts. Since municipal bond interest is accrued daily but paid only semi-annually, during the initial months of the Trusts, the Interest Accounts, consisting of accrued but uncollected interest and collected interest (cash), will be predominantly the uncollected accrued interest that is not available for distribution. In approximately three months the Trustee will commence regular distributions. Thereafter, assuming each Trust retains its original size and composition, annual interest collected and distributed will approximate the estimated Net Annual Interest Income stated herein. However, the amount of accrued interest at any point in time will be greater than the amount that the Trustee will have actually received and distributed to the Unitholders. Therefore, there will always remain an item of accrued interest that is included in the purchase price and the redemption price of the Units.

Interest is accounted for daily and a proportionate share of accrued and undistributed interest computed from the preceding Record Date is added to the daily valuation of each Unit of each Trust. (See Sections 3 and 13.) As Bonds mature, or are redeemed or sold, the accrued interest applicable to such bonds is collected and subsequently distributed to Unitholders. Unitholders who sell or redeem all or a portion of their Units will be paid their proportionate share of the remaining accrued interest to, but not including, the fifth business day following the date of sale or tender.

#### 9. WHAT ARE ESTIMATED LONG TERM RETURN AND ESTIMATED CURRENT RETURN?

The Estimated Long Term Return for each Trust is a measure of the return to the investor earned over the estimated life of the Trust. The Estimated Long Term Return represents an

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average of the yields to maturity (or call) of the Bonds in the Trust's portfolio calculated in accordance with accepted bond practice and adjusted to reflect expenses and sales charges. Under accepted bond practice, tax-exempt bonds are customarily offered to investors on a "yield price" basis, which involves computation of yield to maturity or to an earlier call date (whichever produces the lower yield), and which takes into account not only the interest payable on the bonds but also the amortization or accretion to a specified date of any premium over or discount from the par (maturity) value in the bond's purchase price. In calculating Estimated Long Term Return, the average yield for the Trust's portfolio is derived by weighting each Bond's yield by the market value of the Bond and by the amount of time remaining to the date to which the Bond is priced. Once the average portfolio yield is computed, this figure is then reduced to reflect estimated expenses and the effect of the maximum sales charge paid by investors. The Estimated Long Term Return calculation does not take into account the delays in payments to Unitholders for the first few months of Trust operations, and it also does not take into account the difference in the timing of payments to Unitholders who choose quarterly or semi-annual plans of distribution each of which will reduce the return.

Estimated Current Return is computed by dividing the Net Annual Interest

Income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. In contrast to Estimated Long Term Return, Estimated Current Return does not reflect the amortization of premium or accretion of discount, if any, on the Bonds in the Trust's portfolio. Net Annual Interest Income per Unit is calculated by dividing the annual interest income to the Trust, less estimated expenses, by the number of Units outstanding.

Net Annual Interest Income per Unit, used to calculate Estimated Current Return, will vary with changes in fees and expenses of the Trustee and the Evaluator and with the redemption, maturity, exchange or sale of Bonds. A Trust may experience expenses and portfolio changes different from those assumed in the calculation of Estimated Long Term Return. There thus can be no assurance that the Estimated Current Returns or Estimated Long Term Returns quoted herein will be realized in the future. Since both the Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long Term Return quoted herein are based on the market value of the underlying Bonds on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit, subsequent calculations of these performance measures will reflect the then current market value of the underlying Bonds and may be higher or lower.

A portion of the monies received by a Trust may be treated, in the first year only, as a return of principal due to the inclusion in the Trust portfolio of "when-issued" or other Bonds having delivery dates after the date of settlement for purchases made on the Date of Deposit. A consequence of this treatment is that in the computation of Estimated Current Return for the first year, such monies are excluded from Net Annual Interest Income and treated as an adjustment to the Public Offering Price. (See "Essential Information Regarding the Trusts" and Sections 4 and 11.)

For a statement of the Net Annual Interest Income per Unit under the monthly plan of distribution, and Estimated Long Term Yield and Estimated Current Returns based on the Public Offering Prices of the Trusts in this Series, all as of the day prior to the Date of Deposit, see "Essential Information Regarding the Trusts."

#### 10. HOW WAS THE PRICE OF THE BONDS DETERMINED AT THE DATE OF DEPOSIT?

The prices at which the Bonds deposited in the Trusts would have been offered to the public on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit were determined by the Trustee on the basis of an evaluation of such Bonds prepared by Kenny S&P Evaluation Services, a firm regularly engaged in the business of evaluating, quoting or appraising comparable bonds. With respect

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to Bonds in Insured Trusts and insured Bonds in Traditional Trusts, Kenny S&P Evaluation Services evaluated the Bonds as so insured. (See Section 5).

The amount by which the Trustee's determination of the OFFERING PRICES of the Bonds deposited in the Trusts was greater or less than the cost of such Bonds to the Sponsor was PROFIT OR LOSS to the Sponsor exclusive of any underwriting profit. (See Section 3.) The Sponsor also may realize FURTHER PROFIT OR SUSTAIN FURTHER LOSS as a result of fluctuations in the Public Offering Price of the Units. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to the settlement date for a purchase of Units, or prior to the acquisition of all Portfolio securities by a Trust, may be available for use in the Sponsor's business, and may be of benefit to the Sponsor.

#### 11. WHAT IS THE TAX STATUS OF UNITHOLDERS?

At the respective times of issuance of the Bonds opinions relating to the validity thereof and to the exemption of interest thereon from Federal income tax were rendered by bond counsel to the respective issuing authorities. In addition, with respect to State Trusts, where applicable, bond counsel to the issuing authorities rendered opinions as to the exemption of interest on such Bonds, when held by residents of the state in which the issuers of such Bonds are located, from state income taxes and certain state or local intangibles and local income taxes. For a discussion of the tax status of State Trusts see "Summary of Portfolios-- Tax Status" for the respective State Trust. (See Sections 2 and 3.) Neither the Sponsor nor its counsel have made any special review for the Trusts of the proceedings relating to the issuance of the Bonds or of the basis for the opinions rendered in connection therewith.

Taxpayers must disclose on their Federal tax returns the amount of tax-exempt interest earned during the year. Federally tax-exempt income, including income on Units of the Trusts, will be taken into consideration in computing the portion, if any, of social security benefits received that will be included in a taxpayer's gross income subject to the Federal income tax.

Gain realized on the sale or redemption of the Bonds by the Trustee or of a Unit by a Unitholder is includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes, and may be includable in gross income for state tax purposes. (Such gain does not include any amounts received in respect of accrued interest or accrued original issue discount, if any.) It should be noted that under provisions of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (the "Tax Act") described below that subject accretion of market discount on tax-exempt bonds to taxation as ordinary income, gain realized on the sale or redemption of Bonds by the



Trustee or of Units by a Unitholder that would have been treated as capital gain under prior law is treated as ordinary income to the extent it is attributable to accretion of market discount. Market discount can arise based on the price the Trust pays for the Bonds or the price a Unitholder pays for his or her Units.

In the opinion of Chapman and Cutler, Counsel to the Sponsor, under existing law:

- (1) the Trusts are not associations taxable as corporations for Federal income tax purposes. Tax-exempt interest received by each of the Trusts on Bonds deposited therein will retain its status as tax-exempt interest, for Federal income tax purposes, when received by the Trusts and when distributed to the Unitholders, except that the alternative minimum tax and environmental tax (the "Superfund Tax") applicable to corporate Unitholders may, in certain circumstances, include in the amount on which such taxes are calculated a portion of the interest income received by the Trust. See "Certain Tax Matters Applicable to Corporate Unitholders", below;
- (2) each Unitholder of a Trust is considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of such Trust under Subpart E, subchapter J of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of

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1986 (the "Code") and will have a taxable event when the Trust disposes of a Bond or when the Unitholder redeems or sells Units. Unitholders must reduce the tax basis of their Units for their share of accrued interest received by the Trust, if any, on Bonds delivered after the date the Unitholders pay for their Units and, consequently, such Unitholders may have an increase in taxable gain or reduction in capital loss upon the disposition of such Units. Gain or loss upon the sale or redemption of Units is measured by comparing the proceeds of such sale or redemption with the adjusted basis of the Units. If the Trustee disposes of Bonds (whether by sale, payment at maturity, redemption or otherwise), gain or loss is recognized to the Unitholder. The amount of any such gain or loss is measured by comparing the Unitholder's pro rata share of the total proceeds from such disposition with the Unitholder's basis for his or her fractional interest in the asset disposed of. In the case of a Unitholder who purchases Units, such basis (before adjustment for earned original issue discount and amortized bond premium, if any) is determined by apportioning the cost of the Units among each of the Trust assets ratably according to value as of the date of acquisition of the Units. The tax cost reduction requirements of said Code relating to amortization of bond premium may, under some circumstances, result in the Unitholder realizing a taxable gain when his or her Units are sold or redeemed for an amount equal to their original cost; and

- (3) any amounts paid on defaulted Bonds held by the Trustee under policies of insurance issued with respect to such Bonds will be excludable from Federal gross income if, and to the same extent as, such interest would have been so excludable if paid by the respective issuer. Paragraph (2) of this opinion is accordingly applicable to policy proceeds representing maturing interest.

In the opinion of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, counsel to the Trustee, and, in the absence of a New York Trust from the Series, special counsel for the Series for New York tax matters, under existing law:

Under the income tax laws of the State and City of New York, each Trust is not an association taxable as a corporation and the income of each Trust will be treated as the income of the Unitholders.

For a summary of each opinion of special counsel to the respective State Trusts for state tax matters, see Section 3.

ALL STATEMENTS IN THE PROSPECTUS CONCERNING EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL, STATE OR OTHER TAXES ARE THE OPINION OF COUNSEL AND ARE TO BE SO CONSTRUED.

The redemption of Units in a Trust by a Unitholder would result in each of the remaining Unitholders of said Trust owning a greater proportionate interest in the remaining assets of said Trust. Although present law does not directly address this matter, it would appear reasonable that a remaining Unitholder's tax basis in his Units would include his proportionate share of any proceeds received by the Trust on the sale of bonds which were not distributed to him but were instead used by the Trust to redeem Units and that his tax basis in the remaining assets of the Trust would accordingly be increased by such share of proceeds, based on the relative fair market value of the remaining assets of the Trust as of the date of such redemption.

Sections 1288 and 1272 of the Code provide a complex set of rules governing the accrual of original issue discount. These rules provide that original issue discount accrues either on the basis of a constant compound interest rate or

ratably over the term of the Bond, depending on the date the Bond was issued. In addition, special rules apply if the purchase price of a Bond exceeds the original issue price plus the amount of original issue discount which would have previously accrued based upon its issue price (its "adjusted issue price"). The application of these rules will also vary depending on the value of the Bond on the date a Unitholder

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acquires his Units, and the price the Unitholder pays for his Units. The accrual of tax-exempt original issue discount on zero coupon bonds and other original issue discount bonds will result in an increase in the Unitholder's basis in such obligations and, accordingly, in his basis in his Units.

The Tax Act subjects tax-exempt bonds to the market discount rules of the Code effective for bonds purchased after April 30, 1993. In general, market discount is the amount (if any) by which the stated redemption price at maturity exceeds an investor's purchase price (except to the extent that such difference, if any, is attributable to original issue discount not yet accrued). Under the Tax Act, accretion of market discount is taxable as ORDINARY INCOME; under prior law, the accretion had been treated as capital gain. Market discount that accretes while the Trust holds a Bond would be recognized as ordinary income by the Unitholders when principal payments are received on the Bond, upon sale or at redemption (including early redemption), or upon the sale or redemption of his or her Units, unless a Unitholder elects to include market discount in taxable income as it accrues. The market discount rules are complex and Unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding these rules and their application.

The Internal Revenue Code provides that interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations, the interest on which is wholly exempt from Federal income taxes, is not deductible. Because each Unitholder is treated for Federal income tax purposes as the owner of a pro rata share of the Bonds owned by the applicable Trust, interest on borrowed funds used to purchase or carry Units of such Trust will not be deductible for Federal income tax purposes. Under rules used by the Internal Revenue Service for determining when borrowed funds are considered used for the purpose of purchasing or carrying particular assets, the purchase of Units may be considered to have been made with borrowed funds even though the borrowed funds are not directly traceable to the purchase of Units (however, these rules generally do not apply to interest paid on indebtedness incurred to purchase or improve a personal residence). Similar rules are generally applicable for state tax purposes. Special rules apply in the case of certain financial institutions that acquire Units. Investors with questions regarding these issues should consult with their tax advisers.

In general, each issue of bonds in the Trusts is subject to certain post-issuance requirements which must be met in order for the interest on the Bonds to be and remain exempt from Federal income taxation. Bond counsel to each issuer generally has opined that, assuming continuing compliance by such issuers with certain covenants, interest on such Bonds will continue to be exempt from Federal income taxation (other than with respect to the application to corporate Unitholders of the alternative minimum tax or the Superfund Tax, as discussed below).

For purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax for individuals and corporations, interest on certain specified tax-exempt private activity bonds is included as a preference item. The Trusts do not include any such bonds.

For taxpayers other than corporations, net capital gains are presently subject to a maximum tax rate of 28 percent. However, it should be noted that legislative proposals are introduced from time to time that affect tax rates and could affect relative differences at which ordinary income and capital gains are taxed.

**CERTAIN TAX MATTERS APPLICABLE TO CORPORATE UNITHOLDERS.** In the case of certain corporations, the alternative minimum tax and the Superfund Tax depend upon the corporation's alternative minimum taxable income ("AMTI"), which is the corporation's taxable income with certain adjustments. One of the adjustment items used in computing AMTI and the Superfund Tax of a corporation (other than an S corporation, Regulated Investment Company, Real Estate Investment Trust, or REMIC) is an amount equal to 75% of the excess of such

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corporation's "adjusted current earnings" over an amount equal to its AMTI (before such adjustment item and the alternative tax net operation loss deduction). Although tax-exempt interest received by each of the Trusts on Bonds deposited therein will not be included in the gross income of corporations for Federal income tax purposes, "adjusted current earnings" includes all tax-exempt interest, including interest on all Bonds in the Trust and tax-exempt original issue discount.

Corporate Unitholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them resulting under the Federal tax law, including the corporate alternative minimum tax, the Superfund Tax and

the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

EXCEPT AS NOTED ABOVE AND IN SECTION 3, THE EXEMPTION OF INTEREST ON STATE AND LOCAL OBLIGATIONS FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES DOES NOT NECESSARILY RESULT IN EXEMPTION UNDER THE INCOME OR OTHER TAX LAWS OF ANY STATE OR CITY. THE LAWS OF THE SEVERAL STATES VARY WITH RESPECT TO THE TAXATION OF SUCH OBLIGATIONS.

#### 12. WHAT ARE NORMAL TRUST OPERATING EXPENSES?

No annual advisory fee is charged the Trusts by the Sponsor. The Sponsor does, however, receive a fee of \$0.17 per annum per \$1,000 principal amount of the underlying Bonds in each Trust for regularly evaluating the Bonds and for maintaining surveillance over the portfolio. (See Section 16.)

For Traditional Trusts, the Trustee receives for ordinary recurring services an annual fee computed at \$1.08 per \$1,000 principal amount of underlying Bonds in the Trusts for that portion of each Trust under the monthly distribution plan and \$0.76 and \$0.57 per \$1,000 principal amount of underlying Bonds, respectively, for those portions of each Trust representing quarterly and semi-annual distribution plans; for Insured Trusts, the Trustee receives for ordinary recurring services an annual fee computed at \$1.12 per \$1,000 principal amount of underlying Bonds in the Trusts for that portion of each Trust under the monthly distribution plan and \$0.80 and \$0.61 per \$1,000 principal amount of underlying Bonds, respectively, for those portions of each Trust representing quarterly and semi-annual distribution plans. The Trustee's fee may be adjusted provided that all adjustments upward will not exceed the cumulative percentage increase of the United States Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index entitled "All Services Less Rent" since the establishment of the Trusts. The Trustee has the use of funds, if any, being held in the Interest and Principal Accounts of each Trust for future distributions, payment of expenses and redemptions. These Accounts are non-interest bearing to Unitholders. Pursuant to normal banking procedures, the Trustee benefits from the use of funds held therein. Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services to the Fund is expected to result from such use of these funds.

Premiums for the policies of insurance obtained by the Sponsor or by the Bond issuers with respect to the Bonds in the Insured Trusts and with respect to insured Bonds in Traditional Trusts have been paid in full prior to the deposit of the Bonds in the Trusts, and the value of such insurance has been included in the evaluation of the Bonds in each Trust and accordingly in the Public Offering Price of Units of each Trust. There are no annual continuing premiums for such insurance.

The Sponsor has borne all costs of creating and establishing the Trusts. The following are expenses of the Trusts and, when paid by or are owed to the Trustee, are secured by a lien on the assets of the Trust or Trusts to which such expenses are allocable: (1) the expenses and costs of any action undertaken by the Trustee to protect the Trusts and the rights and interests of the Unitholders; (2) all taxes and other governmental charges upon the Bonds or any part of the Trusts (no such taxes or charges are being levied or made or, to the knowledge of the Sponsor, contemplated); (3) amounts payable to the Trustee as fees for ordinary

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recurring services and for extraordinary non-recurring services rendered pursuant to the Indenture, all disbursements and expenses including counsel fees (including fees of bond counsel which the Trustee may retain) sustained or incurred by the Trustee in connection therewith; and (4) any losses or liabilities accruing to the Trustee without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part. The Trustee is empowered to sell Bonds in order to pay these amounts if funds are not otherwise available in the applicable Interest and Principal Accounts.

The Indenture requires each Trust to be audited on an annual basis at the expense of the Trust by independent public accountants selected by the Sponsor. The Trustee shall not be required, however, to cause such an audit to be performed if its cost to a Trust shall exceed \$.05 per Unit on an annual basis. Unitholders of a Trust covered by an audit may obtain a copy of the audited financial statements upon request.

#### 13. WHEN ARE DISTRIBUTIONS MADE TO UNITHOLDERS?

Interest received by the Trustee on the Bonds in each Trust, including that part of the proceeds of any disposition of Bonds which represents accrued interest and including any insurance proceeds representing interest due on defaulted Bonds, shall be credited to the "Interest Account" of such Trust and all other moneys received by the Trustee shall be credited to the "Principal Account" of such Trust.

The pro rata share of cash in the Principal Account in each Trust will be computed as of each semi-annual Record Date and distributions to the Unitholders as of such Record Date will be made on or shortly after the fifteenth day of the month. Proceeds received from the disposition, including sale, call or maturity, of any of the Bonds and all amounts paid with respect to zero coupon bonds and

Stripped Obligations will be held in the Principal Account and either used to pay for Units redeemed or distributed on the Distribution Date following the next semi-annual Record Date. The Trustee is not required to make a distribution from the Principal Account of any Trust unless the amount available for distribution in such account equals at least ten cents per Unit.

The pro rata share of the Interest Account in each Trust will be computed by the Trustee each month as of each Record Date and distributions will be made on or shortly after the fifteenth day of the month to Unitholders of such Trust as of the Record Date who are entitled to distributions at that time under the plan of distribution chosen. Persons who purchase Units between a Record Date and a Distribution Date will receive their first distribution on the Distribution Date following the next Record Date under the applicable plan of distribution.

Purchasers of Units who desire to receive interest distributions on a monthly or quarterly basis may elect to do so at the time of purchase during the initial public offering period. Those indicating no choice will be deemed to have chosen the semi-annual distribution plan. All Unitholders, however, who purchase Units during the initial public offering period and who hold them of record on the first Record Date will receive the first distribution of interest. Thereafter, Record Dates for monthly distributions will be the first day of each month; Record Dates for quarterly distributions will be the first day of February, May, August and November; and Record Dates for semi-annual distributions will be the first day of May and November.

Details of distributions per Unit of each Trust under the various plans based upon estimated Net Annual Interest Income at the Date of Deposit are shown in the tables appearing in Section 3. The amount of the regular distributions will remain the same so long as each Trust portfolio remains the same, and will generally change when Bonds are redeemed, mature or are sold.

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The plan of distribution selected by a Unitholder will remain in effect until changed. Unitholders purchasing Units in the secondary market will initially receive distributions in accordance with the election of the prior owner. Unitholders desiring to change their plan of distribution may do so by sending a written notice requesting the change, together with any Certificate(s), to the Trustee. The notice and any Certificate(s) must be received by the Trustee not later than the semi-annual Record Date to be effective as of the semi-annual distribution following the subsequent semi-annual Record Date. Unitholders are requested to make any such changes within 45 days prior to the applicable Record Date. Certificates should only be sent by registered or certified mail to minimize the possibility of their being lost or stolen. (See Section 18.) If no notice is received in proper form by the Trustee, the Unitholder will be deemed to have elected to continue the same plan.

As of the first day of each month the Trustee will deduct from the Interest Account of a Trust or, to the extent funds are not sufficient therein, from the Principal Account of a Trust, amounts needed for payment of expenses of such Trust. The Trustee also may withdraw from said accounts such amount, if any, as it deems necessary to establish a reserve for any governmental charges payable out of such Trust. Amounts so withdrawn shall not be considered a part of the Trust's assets until such time as the Trustee shall return all or any part of such amounts to the appropriate account.

For the purpose of minimizing fluctuations in the distributions from the Interest Account of a Trust, the Trustee is authorized to advance such amounts as may be necessary to provide for interest distributions of approximately equal amounts. The Trustee shall be reimbursed, without interest, for any such advances from funds in the Interest Account of such Trust. It is expected that collections of interest, except during the first few months after the Date of Deposit, will be in such amounts that it will not be necessary for advancements to be made by the Trustee.

The Trustee shall withdraw from the Interest Account and the Principal Account of a Trust such amounts as may be necessary to cover redemptions of Units of such Trust by the Trustee. (See Section 19.)

Funds which are available for future distributions, redemptions and payment of expenses are held in accounts which are non-interest bearing to Unitholders and are available for use by the Trustee pursuant to normal banking procedures.

#### 14. ACCUMULATION PLAN

The Sponsor, John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated, is also the principal underwriter of the Nuveen Municipal Bond Fund, Inc. (the "Bond Fund"), Nuveen Tax-Free Reserves, Inc. ("Tax-Free Reserves"), Nuveen California Tax-Free Fund, Inc. (the "California Fund"), Nuveen Tax-Free Bond Fund, Inc. ("Tax-Free Bond Fund"), Nuveen Insured Tax-Free Bond Fund, Inc. (the "Insured Bond Fund") and Nuveen Tax-Free Money Market Fund, Inc. (the "Money Market Fund") and the Nuveen Multistate Tax-Free Trust (the "Multistate Trust"). Each of these funds (together, the "Accumulation Funds") is an open-end, diversified management investment company into which Unitholders may choose to reinvest Trust distributions automatically, without any sales charge. (Reinvestment in the

California Fund is available only to Unitholders who are California residents. Reinvestment in the State Portfolios of the Tax-Free Bond Fund, the Insured Bond Fund, the Money Market Fund and the Multistate Trust is available only to Unitholders who are residents of the states for which such portfolios are named.) Unitholders may reinvest both interest and principal distributions or principal distributions only. Each Accumulation Fund has investment objectives which differ in certain respects from those of the Trusts and may invest in securities which would not be eligible for deposit in the Trusts. The investment adviser to each Accumulation Fund is Nuveen Advisory Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Sponsor. The following is a

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general description of the investment objectives and policies of each Accumulation Fund. For a more detailed description, Unitholders should read the prospectus of the Accumulation Fund in which they are interested.

#### THE BOND FUND

The Bond Fund has the objective of providing, through investment in a professionally managed portfolio of long-term municipal bonds, as high a level of current interest income exempt from Federal income tax as is consistent with preservation of capital. The Bond Fund may include in its portfolio tax-exempt bonds rated Baa or BBB or better by Moody's or Standard & Poor's, unrated bonds which, in the opinion of the investment adviser, have credit characteristics equivalent to bonds rated Baa or BBB or better, and certain temporary investments, including securities the interest income from which may be subject to Federal income tax.

#### TAX-FREE RESERVES

Tax-Free Reserves is a "money market" fund that includes in its portfolio only obligations maturing within one year from the date of acquisition, maintains an average maturity of all investments of 120 days or less, values its portfolio at amortized cost and seeks to maintain a net asset value of \$1.00 per share. It provides checkwriting and expedited wire redemption privileges for its shareholders. Tax-Free Reserves has the objective of providing, through investment in a professionally managed portfolio of high quality short-term municipal obligations, as high a level of current interest income exempt from Federal income tax as is consistent with preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. Tax-Free Reserves may include in its portfolio municipal obligations rated Aaa, Aa, MIG-1, VMIG-1 or Prime-1 by Moody's or AAA, AA, SP-1 or A-1 by Standard & Poor's, unrated municipal obligations that, in the opinion of the investment adviser, have credit characteristics equivalent to obligations rated as above, tax-exempt obligations backed by the U.S. Government, and temporary investments that may be subject to Federal income tax.

#### THE CALIFORNIA FUND

The California Fund has the objective of providing, through investment in professionally managed portfolios of California municipal obligations, as high a level of current interest income exempt from both Federal and California income taxes as is consistent with the investment policies of each of the portfolios of the California Fund and with preservation of capital. Each portfolio of the California Fund may include temporary investments that may be subject to tax. California Unitholders may reinvest in one of three portfolios of the California Fund: The Nuveen California Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen California Insured Tax-Free Value Fund and the Nuveen California Tax-Free Money Market Fund.

The Nuveen California Tax-Free Value Fund invests primarily in long-term investment grade California tax-exempt bonds (I.E., bonds rated in the four highest categories by Moody's or Standard & Poor's or, if unrated, that have equivalent credit characteristics). The Nuveen California Insured Tax-Free Value Fund invests primarily in the same type of investments as the Special Bond Portfolio, each of which is covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest or is backed by a deposit of U.S. Government securities.

The Nuveen California Tax-Free Money Market Fund invests primarily in high-quality short term California tax-exempt money market instruments (I.E., obligations rated in the two highest categories by Moody's or Standard & Poor's or, if unrated, that have equivalent credit characteristics). This portfolio will include only obligations maturing within one year from the date of acquisition, will maintain an average maturity of all investments of 120 days or less, will value its portfolio at amortized cost and will seek to maintain a net asset

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value of \$1.00 per share. The Nuveen California Tax-Free Money Market Fund provides for an expedited wire redemption privilege.

#### THE TAX-FREE BOND FUND

The Tax-Free Bond Fund consists of the Nuveen Massachusetts Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen New York Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen Ohio Tax-Free Value

Fund, and the Nuveen New Jersey Tax-Free Value Fund, which are each available for reinvestment to Unitholders who are residents of the state for which such portfolio is named. The Tax-Free Bond Fund has the objective of providing, through investment in a professionally managed portfolio of municipal bonds, as high a level of current interest income exempt both from Federal income tax and from the income tax imposed by each portfolio's designated state as is consistent with preservation of capital. The Tax-Free Bond Fund may include in each of its portfolios tax-exempt bonds rated Baa or BBB or better; unrated bonds which, in the opinion of the investment adviser, have credit characteristics equivalent to bonds rated Baa or BBB or better; and certain temporary investments, including securities the interest income from which may be subject to Federal and state income tax.

#### THE INSURED BOND FUND

The Insured Bond Fund consists of the Nuveen Insured Municipal Bond Fund, the Nuveen Massachusetts Insured Tax-Free Value Fund and the Nuveen New York Insured Tax-Free Value Fund, which are each available for reinvestment to Unitholders. (The Massachusetts and New York Portfolios are available only to those Unitholders who are residents of the state for which the portfolio is named.) The Insured Bond Fund has the objective of providing, through investment in professionally managed portfolios of municipal bonds, as high a level of current interest income exempt from both Federal income tax and, in the case of designated state portfolios, from the income tax imposed by each portfolio's designated state, as is consistent with preservation of capital. The Insured Bond Fund may include in each of its portfolios the same type of investments as the Tax-Free Bond Fund, each of which is covered by insurance guaranteeing the timely payment of principal and interest or is backed by a deposit of U.S. Government securities.

#### THE MONEY MARKET FUND

The Money Market Fund consists of the Nuveen Massachusetts Tax-Free Money Market Fund and the Nuveen New York Tax-Free Money Market Fund, which are each available for reinvestment to Unitholders who are residents of the state for which such portfolio is named. The Money Market Fund includes in its portfolios only obligations maturing within one year from the date of acquisition, maintains an average maturity of 120 days or less, values its portfolios at amortized cost and seeks to maintain a net asset value of \$1.00 per share. The Money Market Fund has the objective of providing, through investment in professionally managed portfolios of high quality short-term municipal obligations, as high a level of current interest income exempt both from Federal income tax and from the income tax imposed by each portfolio's designated state as is consistent with stability of principal and the maintenance of liquidity. The Money Market Fund may include in each of its portfolios municipal obligations rated Aaa, Aa, MIG-1, MIG-2, VMIG-1, VMIG-2, Prime 1 or Prime 2 by Moody's or AAA, AA, SP-1, SP-2, A-1 or A-2 by Standard & Poor's; unrated municipal obligations that, in the opinion of the investment adviser, have credit characteristics equivalent to obligations rated as above; and temporary investments that may be subject to Federal and state income tax.

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#### THE MULTISTATE TRUST

The Multistate Trust consists of the Nuveen Arizona Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen Florida Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen Maryland Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen Michigan Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen New Jersey Tax-Free Value Fund, the Nuveen Pennsylvania Tax-Free Value Fund and the Nuveen Virginia Tax Free Value Fund, which are each available for reinvestment to Unitholders who are residents of the state for which such portfolio is named. The Multistate Trust has the objective of providing, through investment in a professionally managed portfolio of municipal bonds, as high a level of current interest income exempt from both regular Federal income tax and the applicable state personal income tax as is consistent with preservation of capital. The Multistate Trust may include in each of its portfolios tax-exempt bonds rated "Baa" or "BBB" or better, unrated bonds which, in the opinion of the investment advisor, have credit characteristics equivalent to bonds rated "baa" or "BBB" or better, limited to no more than 20% of the Multistate Trust's assets, and certain temporary investments that may be subject to Federal and state income tax.

Each person who purchases Units of a Trust may become a participant in the Accumulation Plan and elect to have his or her distributions on Units of the Trust invested directly in shares of one of the Accumulation Funds. Reinvesting Unitholders may select any interest distribution plan. Thereafter, each distribution of interest income or principal on the participant's Units (principal only in the case of a Unitholder who has chosen to reinvest only principal distributions) will, on the applicable distribution date, or the next day on which the New York Stock Exchange is normally open ("business day") if the distribution date is not a business day, automatically be received by Shareholder Services, Inc., transfer agent for each of the Accumulation Funds, on behalf of such participant and applied on that date to purchase shares (or fractions thereof) of the Accumulation Fund chosen at net asset value as computed as of 4:00 p.m. eastern time on each such date. All distributions will be reinvested in the Accumulation Fund chosen and no part thereof will be retained in a separate account. These purchases will be made without a sales

charge.

Shareholder Services, Inc. will mail to each participant in the Accumulation Plan a quarterly statement containing a record of all transactions involving purchases of Accumulation Fund shares (or fractions thereof) with Trust interest distributions or as a result of reinvestment of Accumulation Fund dividends. Any distribution of principal used to purchase shares of an Accumulation Fund will be separately confirmed by Shareholder Services, Inc. Unitholders will also receive distribution statements from the Trustee detailing the amounts transferred to their Accumulation Fund accounts.

Participants may at any time, by so notifying the Trustee in writing, elect to change the Accumulation Fund into which their distributions are being reinvested, to change from principal only reinvestment to reinvestment of both principal and interest or vice versa, or to terminate their participation in the Accumulation Plan altogether and receive future distributions on their Units in cash. There will be no charge or other penalty for such change of election or termination.

The character of Trust distributions for income tax purposes will remain unchanged even if they are reinvested in an Accumulation Fund.

#### 15. HOW DETAILED ARE REPORTS TO UNITHOLDERS?

The Trustee shall furnish Unitholders of a Trust in connection with each distribution, a statement of the amount of interest and, if any, the amount of other receipts (received since the preceding distribution) being distributed, expressed in each case as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit of a Trust outstanding and a year to date summary of all distributions paid on said Units. Within a reasonable period of time after the

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end of each calendar year, the Trustee shall furnish to each person who at any time during the calendar year was a registered Unitholder of a Trust a statement with respect to such Trust (i) as to the Interest Account: interest received (including amounts representing interest received upon any disposition of Bonds), and, except for any State Trust, the percentage of such interest by states in which the issuers of the Bonds are located, deductions for fees and expenses of such Trust, redemption of Units and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions, expressed in each case both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (ii) as to the Principal Account: the dates of disposition of any Bonds and the net proceeds received therefrom (excluding any portion representing accrued interest), the amount paid for purchase of Replacement Bonds, the amount paid upon redemption of Units, deductions for payment of applicable taxes and fees and expenses of the Trustee, and the balance remaining after such distributions and deductions expressed both as a total dollar amount and as a dollar amount representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (iii) a list of the Bonds held and the number of Units outstanding on the last business day of such calendar year; (iv) the Unit Value based upon the last computation thereof made during such calendar year; and (v) amounts actually distributed during such calendar year from the Interest Account and from the Principal Account, separately stated, expressed both as total dollar amounts and as dollar amounts representing the pro rata share of each Unit outstanding.

Each annual statement will reflect pertinent information in respect of all plans of distribution so that Unitholders may be informed regarding the results of other plans of distribution.

#### 16. UNIT VALUE AND EVALUATION

The value of each Trust is determined by the Sponsor on the basis of (1) the cash on hand in the Trust or moneys in the process of being collected, (2) the value of the Bonds in the Trust based on the BID prices of the Bonds and (3) interest accrued thereon not subject to collection, LESS (1) amounts representing taxes or governmental charges payable out of the Trust and (2) the accrued expenses of the Trust. The result of such computation is divided by the number of Units of such Trust outstanding as of the date thereof to determine the per Unit value ("Unit Value") of such Trust. The Sponsor may determine the value of the Bonds in each Trust (1) on the basis of current BID prices of the Bonds obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by the Trust, (2) if bid prices are not available for any of the Bonds, on the basis of bid prices for comparable bonds, (3) by causing the value of the Bonds to be determined by others engaged in the practice of evaluating, quoting or appraising comparable bonds or (4) by any combination of the above. Although the Unit Value of each Trust is based on the BID prices of the Bonds, the Units are sold initially to the public at the Public Offering Price based on the OFFERING prices of the Bonds.

Because the insurance obtained by the Sponsor or by the issuers of Bonds with respect to the Bonds in the Insured Trusts and with respect to insured Bonds in Traditional Trusts is effective so long as such Bonds are outstanding, such insurance will be taken into account in determining the bid and offering

prices of such Bonds and therefore some value attributable to such insurance will be included in the value of Units of Trusts that include such Bonds.

17. HOW UNITS OF THE TRUSTS ARE DISTRIBUTED TO THE PUBLIC

John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated is the Sponsor and sole Underwriter of the Units. It is the intention of the Sponsor to qualify Units of National, Long Intermediate, Intermediate, Short Intermediate and Short Term Trusts for sale under the laws of substantially all of the states,

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and Units of State Trusts only in the state for which the Trust is named and selected other states.

Promptly following the deposit of Bonds in exchange for Units of the Trusts, it is the practice of the Sponsor to place all of the Units as collateral for a letter or letters of credit from one or more commercial banks under an agreement to release such Units from time to time as needed for distribution. Under such an arrangement the Sponsor pays such banks compensation based on the then current interest rate. This is a normal warehousing arrangement during the period of distribution of the Units to public investors.

The Sponsor plans to allow a discount to brokers and dealers in connection with the primary distribution of Units and also in secondary market transactions. The primary market discounts are as follows:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Discount per Unit

<S>	<C> National and State Trusts	<C> Long Inter- mediate Trusts	<C> Intermediate Trusts	<C> Short Inter- mediate Trusts	<C> Short Term Trusts
Number of Units*					
Less than 1,000.....	\$3.20	\$2.90	\$2.70	\$2.00	\$1.50
1,000 but less than 2,500.....	3.20	2.70	2.50	1.80	1.30
2,500 but less than 5,000.....	3.20	2.45	2.25	1.55	1.05
5,000 but less than 10,000....	2.50	2.45	2.25	1.55	1.05
10,000 or more.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.30	.80

</TABLE>

\* The discount is also applied on a dollar basis utilizing a breakpoint equivalent in the above table of \$100,000 to 1,000 Units, etc.

The Sponsor currently intends to maintain a secondary market for Units of each Trust. See Section 7. The amount of the dealer concession on secondary market purchases of Trust Units through the Sponsor will be computed based upon the value of the Bonds in the Trust portfolio, including the sales charge computed as described in Section 6, and adjusted to reflect the cash position of the Trust principal account, and will vary with the size of the purchase as shown in the following table:

<TABLE>  
<CAPTION>

Amount of Purchase\*

<S>	<C> Under \$100,000	<C> \$100,000 to \$249,999	<C> \$250,000 to \$499,999	<C> \$500,000 to \$999,999	<C> \$1,000,000 or more
Years to Maturity					
Less than 1.....	0	0	0	0	0
1 but less than 2.....	1.00%	.85%	.80%	.70%	.55%
2 but less than 3.....	1.30%	1.10%	1.00%	.90%	.70%
3 but less than 4.....	1.60%	1.35%	1.25%	1.10%	.90%
4 but less than 5.....	2.00%	1.75%	1.55%	1.40%	1.25%
5 but less than 7.....	2.30%	1.95%	1.80%	1.65%	1.50%
7 but less than 10.....	2.60%	2.25%	2.10%	1.95%	1.70%
10 but less than 13.....	3.00%	2.60%	2.45%	2.30%	2.00%
13 but less than 16.....	3.25%	3.00%	2.75%	2.50%	2.15%
16 or more.....	3.50%	3.50%	3.35%	3.00%	2.50%

</TABLE>

\*Breakpoint sales charges and related dealer concessions are computed both on a dollar basis and on the basis of the number of Units purchased, using the equivalent of 1,000 Units to \$100,000, 2,500 Units to \$250,000, etc., and will be applied on that basis which is more favorable to the purchaser.

The Sponsor reserves the right to change the foregoing dealer concessions from time to time.

Certain commercial banks are making Units of the Trusts available to their customers on an agency basis. A portion of the sales charge paid by these customers is retained by or remitted to the banks in the amounts shown in the



above table. The Glass-Steagall Act prohibits banks from underwriting Trust Units; the Act does, however, permit certain agency transactions and banking regulators have not indicated that these particular agency

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transactions are not permitted under the Act. In Texas and in certain other states, any bank making Units available must be registered as a broker-dealer under state law.

To facilitate the handling of transactions, sales of Units shall be limited to transactions involving a minimum of either \$5,000 or 50 Units, whichever is less. The Sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of Units.

#### 18. OWNERSHIP AND TRANSFER OF UNITS

The ownership of Units is evidenced either by Certificates executed by the Trustee or by book entry positions recorded on the books and records of the Trustee. The Trustee is authorized to treat as the owner of Units that person who at the time is registered as such on the books of the Trustee. Any Unitholder who holds a Certificate may change to book entry ownership by submitting to the Trustee the Certificate along with a written request that the Units represented by such Certificate be held in book entry form. Likewise, a Unitholder who holds Units in book entry form may obtain a Certificate for such Units by written request to the Trustee. Units may be held in denominations of one Unit or any multiple or fraction thereof. Fractions of Units are computed to three decimal places. Any Certificates issued will be numbered serially for identification, and are issued in fully registered form, transferable only on the books of the Trustee. Book entry Unitholders will receive a Book Entry Position Confirmation reflecting their ownership.

Certificates for Units will bear an appropriate notation on their face indicating which plan of distribution has been selected. When a change is made, the existing Certificates must be surrendered to the Trustee and new Certificates issued to reflect the currently effective plan of distribution. There will be no charge for this service. Holders of book entry Units can change their plan of distribution by making a written request to the Trustee, which will issue a new Book Entry Position Confirmation to reflect such change.

Units are transferable by making a written request to the Trustee and, in the case of Units evidenced by Certificate(s), by presenting and surrendering such Certificate(s) to the Trustee, at its corporate trust office in New York City, properly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer. The Certificate(s) should be sent registered or certified mail for the protection of the Unitholder. Each Unitholder must sign such written request, and such Certificate(s) or transfer instrument, exactly as his name appears on (a) the face of the Certificate(s) representing the Units to be transferred, or (b) the Book Entry Position Confirmation(s) relating to the Units to be transferred. Such signature(s) must be guaranteed by a member of an approved Medallion Guarantee Program or in such other manner as may be acceptable to the Trustee. In certain instances the Trustee may require additional documents such as, but not limited to, trust instruments, certificates of death, appointments as executor or administrator or certificates of corporate authority. Mutilated Certificates must be surrendered to the Trustee in order for a replacement Certificate to be issued.

Although at the date hereof no charge is made and none is contemplated, a Unitholder may be required to pay \$2.00 to the Trustee for each Certificate reissued or transfer of Units requested and to pay any governmental charge which may be imposed in connection therewith.

#### REPLACEMENT OF LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED CERTIFICATES.

To obtain a new Certificate replacing one that has been lost, stolen, or destroyed, the Unitholder must furnish the Trustee with sufficient indemnification and pay such expenses as the Trustee may incur.

The indemnification protects the Trustee, Sponsor, and Trust from risk if the original Certificate is presented for transfer or redemption by a person who purchased it in good faith, for value and without notice of any fraud or irregularity.

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This indemnification must be in the form of an Open Penalty Bond of Indemnification. The premium for such an indemnity bond may vary from time to time, but currently amounts to 1 1/2% of the market value of the Units represented by the Certificate. In the case however, of a Trust as to which notice of termination has been given, the premium currently amounts to 1% of the market value of the Units represented by such Certificate.

#### 19. HOW UNITS MAY BE REDEEMED WITHOUT CHARGE

Unitholders may redeem all or a portion of their Units by (1) making a written request for such redemption (book entry Unitholders may use the redemption form

on the reverse side of their Book Entry Position Confirmation) to the Trustee at its corporate trust office in New York City (redemptions of 1,000 Units or more will require a signature guarantee), (2) in the case of Units evidenced by a Certificate, by also tendering such Certificate to the Trustee, duly endorsed or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer with signatures guaranteed as explained in Section 18 above, and (3) payment of applicable governmental charges, if any. Certificates should be sent only by registered or certified mail to minimize the possibility of their being lost or stolen. In order to effect a redemption of Units evidenced by a Certificate, a Unitholder must tender the Certificate to the Trustee or provide satisfactory indemnity required in connection with lost, stolen or destroyed Certificates (See Section 18). No redemption fee will be charged. A Unitholder may authorize the Trustee to honor telephone instructions for the redemption of Units held in book entry form. Units represented by Certificates may not be redeemed by telephone. The proceeds of Units redeemed by telephone will be sent by check either to the Unitholder at the address specified on his account or to a financial institution specified by the Unitholder for credit to the account of the Unitholder. A Unitholder wishing to use this method of redemption must complete a Telephone Redemption Authorization Form and furnish the Form to the Trustee. Telephone Redemption Authorization Forms can be obtained from a Unitholder's registered representative or by calling the Trustee. Once the completed Form is on file, the Trustee will honor telephone redemption requests by any person. If the telephone redemption request is received prior to 4:00 p.m. eastern time, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive for each Unit tendered the Redemption Price as determined above. A telephone redemption request received after 4:00 p.m. eastern time will be treated as having been received the following business day. The redemption proceeds will be mailed within seven calendar days following the telephone redemption request. Telephone redemptions are limited to 1,000 Units or less. Only Units held in the name of individuals may be redeemed by telephone; accounts registered in broker name, or accounts of corporations or fiduciaries (including among others, trustees, guardians, executors and administrators) may not use the telephone redemption privilege.

On the seventh calendar day following the date of tender, or if the seventh calendar day is not a business day, on the first business day prior thereto, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive in cash for each Unit tendered an amount equal to the Unit Value of such Trust determined by the Trustee, as of 4:00 p.m. eastern time on the date of tender as defined hereafter, plus accrued interest to, but not including, the fifth business day after the date of tender ("Redemption Price"). The price received upon redemption may be more or less than the amount paid by the Unitholder depending on the value of the Bonds on the date of tender. Such value will vary with market and credit conditions, including changes in interest rate levels. Unitholders should check with the Trustee or their broker to determine the Redemption Price before tendering Units.

While the Trustee has the power to determine Redemption Price when Units are tendered, the authority has by practice been delegated by the Trustee to John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated, which determines the Redemption Price on a daily basis.

The "date of tender" is deemed to be the date on which the request for redemption of Units is received in proper form by the Trustee, except that as regards a redemption request

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received after 4:00 p.m. eastern time or on any day on which the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") is normally closed, the date of tender is the next day on which such Exchange is normally open for trading and such request will be deemed to have been made on such day and the redemption will be effected at the Redemption Price computed on that day.

Accrued interest paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Interest Account of the appropriate Trust or, if the balance therein is insufficient, from the Principal Account of such Trust. All other amounts paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Principal Account. The Trustee is empowered to sell underlying Bonds of a Trust in order to make funds available for redemption. (See Section 21.) Units so redeemed shall be cancelled.

To the extent that Bonds are sold from a Trust, the size and diversity of such Trust will be reduced. Such sales may be required at a time when Bonds would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized.

The Redemption Price is determined on the basis of the BID prices of the Bonds in each Trust, while the initial Public Offering Price of Units will be determined on the basis of the OFFERING prices of the Bonds as of 4:00 p.m. eastern time on any day on which the Exchange is normally open for trading and such determination is made. As of any given time, the difference between the bid and offering prices of such Bonds may be expected to average 1% to 2% of principal amount in the case of Bonds in National, Long Intermediate and State Trusts, 3/4% to 1 1/2% in the case of Bonds in Intermediate, and Short Intermediate Trusts and 1/2% to 3/4% in the case of Bonds in Short Term Trusts. In the case of actively traded Bonds, the difference may be as little as 1/4 to 1/2 of 1%, and in the case of inactively traded Bonds such difference usually

will not exceed 3%. The difference between the aggregate offering prices of the Bonds in each Trust and the aggregate bid prices thereof on the business day prior to the Date of Deposit is shown in the discussion of specific trust matters.

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed for any period during which the Securities and Exchange Commission determines that trading in the municipal bond market is restricted or an emergency exists, as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Bonds is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the Securities and Exchange Commission may by order permit.

Under regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, the Trustee will be required to withhold 31% of the principal amount of a Unit redemption if the Trustee has not been furnished the redeeming Unitholder's tax identification number in the manner required by such regulations. Any amount so withheld is transmitted to the Internal Revenue Service and may be recovered by the Unitholder only when filing his or her tax return. Under normal circumstances the Trustee obtains the Unitholder's tax identification number from the selling broker at the time the Certificate or Book Entry Return Confirmation is issued, and this number is printed on the Certificate or Book Entry Return Confirmation and on distribution statements. If a Unitholder's tax identification number does not appear as described above, or if it is incorrect, the Unitholder should contact the Trustee before redeeming Units to determine what action, if any, is required to avoid this "back-up withholding."

#### 20. HOW UNITS MAY BE PURCHASED BY THE SPONSOR

The Trustee will notify the Sponsor of any tender of Units for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market at that time equals or exceeds the Redemption Price it may purchase such Units by notifying the Trustee before the close of business on the second succeeding business day and by making payment therefor to the Unitholder not later than the day on which payment would otherwise have been made by the Trustee. (See Section 19.) The Sponsor's current practice is to bid at the Redemption Price in the secondary market. Units held by the Sponsor may be tendered to the Trustee for redemption as any other Units.

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The Public Offering Price upon resale of any Units thus acquired by the Sponsor will be calculated in accordance with the procedure described in the then currently effective prospectus relating to such Units. Any profit resulting from the resale of such Units will belong to the Sponsor which likewise will bear any loss resulting from a lower Public Offering Price or Redemption Price subsequent to its acquisition of such Units.

#### 21. HOW BONDS MAY BE REMOVED FROM THE TRUSTS

Bonds will be removed from a Trust as they mature or are redeemed by the issuers thereof. See the "Schedules of Investments" and "General Trust Information" under Section 3 for a discussion of call provisions of portfolio Bonds.

The Indenture also empowers the Trustee to sell Bonds for the purpose of redeeming Units tendered by any Unitholder, and for the payment of expenses for which income may not be available. Under the Indenture the Sponsor is obligated to provide the Trustee with a current list of Bonds in each Trust to be sold in such circumstances. In deciding which Bonds should be sold the Sponsor intends to consider, among other things, such factors as: (1) market conditions; (2) market prices of the Bonds; (3) the effect on income distributions to Unitholders of the sale of various Bonds; (4) the effect on principal amount of underlying Bonds per Unit of the sale of various Bonds; (5) the financial condition of the issuers; and (6) the effect of the sale of various Bonds on the investment character of the Trust. Such sales, if required, could result in the sale of Bonds by the Trustee at prices less than original cost to the Trust. To the extent Bonds are sold, the size and diversity of such Trust will be reduced.

In addition, the Sponsor is empowered to direct the Trustee to liquidate Bonds upon the happening of certain other events, such as default in the payment of principal and/or interest, an action of the issuer that will adversely affect its ability to continue payment of the principal of and interest on its Bonds, or an adverse change in market, revenue or credit factors affecting the investment character of the Bonds. If a default in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on any of the Bonds occurs, and if the Sponsor fails to instruct the Trustee whether to sell or continue to hold such Bonds within 30 days after notification by the Trustee to the Sponsor of such default, the Indenture provides that the Trustee shall liquidate said Bonds forthwith and shall not be liable for any loss so incurred.

In connection with its determination as to the sale or liquidation of any Bonds, the Sponsor will consider the Bond's then current rating, but because such ratings are the opinions of the rating agencies as to the quality of Bonds they undertake to rate and not absolute standards of quality, the Sponsor will exercise its independent judgment as to Bond creditworthiness.

The Sponsor may also direct the Trustee to liquidate Bonds in a Trust if the Bonds in the Trust are the subject of an advanced refunding, generally

considered to be when refunding bonds are issued and the proceeds thereof are deposited in irrevocable trust to retire the refunded Bonds on their redemption date.

Except as stated in Section 4 regarding the limited right of substitution of Replacement Bonds for Failed Bonds, and except for refunding securities that may be exchanged for Bonds under certain conditions specified in the Indenture, the Indenture does not permit either the Sponsor or the Trustee to acquire or deposit bonds either in addition to, or in substitution for, any of the Bonds initially deposited in a Trust.

## 22. INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUSTEE

The Trustee is United States Trust Company of New York, with its principal place of business at 114 West 47th Street, New York, New York 10036 and its corporate trust office at 770 Broadway, New York, New York 10003. United States Trust Company of New York, established in 1853, has, since its organization, engaged primarily in the management of trust and agency accounts for individuals and corporations. The Trustee is a member of the New York

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Clearing House Association and is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In connection with the storage and handling of certain Bonds deposited in the Trusts, the Trustee may use the services of The Depository Trust Company. These services would include safekeeping of the Bonds and coupon-clipping, computer book-entry transfer and institutional delivery services. The Depository Trust Company is a limited purpose trust company organized under the Banking Law of the State of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve System and a clearing agency registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

## LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITIES OF SPONSOR AND TRUSTEE

The Sponsor and the Trustee shall be under no liability to Unitholders for taking any action or for refraining from any action in good faith pursuant to the Indenture, or for errors in judgment, but shall be liable only for their own negligence, lack of good faith or willful misconduct. The Trustee shall not be liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the Bonds. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor to act under the Indenture, the Trustee may act thereunder and shall not be liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Indenture.

The Trustee shall not be liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed upon or in respect of the Bonds or upon the interest thereon or upon it as Trustee under the Indenture or upon or in respect of any Trust which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. In addition, the Indenture contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee.

## SUCCESSOR TRUSTEES AND SPONSORS

The Trustee or any successor trustee may resign by executing an instrument of resignation in writing and filing same with the Sponsor and mailing a copy of a notice of resignation to all Unitholders then of record. Upon receiving such notice, the Sponsor is required to promptly appoint a successor trustee. If the Trustee becomes incapable of acting or is adjudged a bankrupt or insolvent, or a receiver or other public officer shall take charge of its property or affairs, the Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor by written instrument. The resignation or removal of a trustee and the appointment of a successor trustee shall become effective only when the successor trustee accepts its appointment as such. Any successor trustee shall be a corporation authorized to exercise corporate trust powers, having capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$5,000,000. Any corporation into which a trustee may be merged or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger or consolidation to which a trustee shall be a party, shall be the successor trustee.

If upon resignation of a trustee no successor has been appointed and has accepted the appointment within 30 days after notification, the retiring trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor.

If the Sponsor fails to undertake any of its duties under the Indenture, and no express provision is made for action by the Trustee in such event, the Trustee may, in addition to its other powers under the Indenture (1) appoint a successor sponsor or (2) terminate the Indenture and liquidate the Trusts.

## 23. INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPONSOR

John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated, the Sponsor and Underwriter, was founded in 1898 and is the oldest and largest investment banking firm specializing in the underwriting and distribution of tax-exempt securities and maintains the largest research department in the investment banking community devoted exclusively to

1961 the Sponsor began sponsoring the Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust and, since this time, it has issued more than \$30 billion in tax-exempt unit trusts, including over \$8 billion in insured trusts. The Sponsor is also principal underwriter of the Nuveen Municipal Bond Fund, Inc., the Nuveen Tax-Exempt Money Market Fund, Inc., Nuveen Tax-Free Reserves, Inc., Nuveen California Tax-Free Fund, Inc., Nuveen Tax-Free Bond Fund, Inc., Nuveen Insured Tax-Free Bond Fund, Inc. and Nuveen Tax-Free Money Market Fund, Inc., all registered open-end management investment companies, and acted as co-managing underwriter of Nuveen Municipal Value Fund, Inc., Nuveen California Municipal Value Fund, Inc., Nuveen New York Municipal Value Fund, Inc., Nuveen Municipal Income Fund, Inc., Nuveen California Municipal Income Fund, Inc., Nuveen New York Municipal Income Fund, Inc., Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Performance Plus Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen California Performance Plus Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen New York Performance Plus Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Municipal Advantage Fund, Inc., Nuveen Municipal Market Opportunity Fund, Inc., Nuveen California Municipal Market Opportunity Fund, Inc., Nuveen New York Municipal Market Opportunity Fund, Inc., Nuveen Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen California Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen New York Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Insured Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Florida Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Nuveen Pennsylvania Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Nuveen New Jersey Investment Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., and the Nuveen Select Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen California Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen New York Select Quality Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Insured Municipal Opportunity Fund, Inc., Nuveen Florida Quality Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Michigan Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen New Jersey Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Ohio Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Pennsylvania Quality Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Texas Quality Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen California Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen New York Quality Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Premier Insured Municipal Income Fund, Inc., Nuveen Select Tax Free Income Portfolio, Nuveen Select Tax Free Income Portfolio 2, Nuveen Insured California Select Tax-Free Income Portfolio, Nuveen Insured New York Select Tax-Free Income Portfolio, Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Inc., Nuveen Select Tax Free Income Portfolio 3, Nuveen Select Maturities Municipal Fund, Nuveen Select Tax Free Income Portfolio 4, Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 3, Inc., Nuveen Insured California Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Arizona Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Insured Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Insured Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Michigan Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen New Jersey Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Insured New York Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Ohio Premium Income Municipal Fund, Inc., Nuveen Pennsylvania Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Texas Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 4, Inc., Nuveen Pennsylvania Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen Insured Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen Maryland Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Virginia Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Massachusetts Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Insured California Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Inc., Nuveen Insured New York Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen New Jersey Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen Washington Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Michigan Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 5, Nuveen Georgia Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Missouri Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Connecticut Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen North Carolina Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen New Jersey Premium Income Municipal Fund 3, Nuveen Florida Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen New York Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen California Premium Income Municipal Fund, Nuveen Pennsylvania Premium Income Municipal Fund 3, Nuveen Maryland Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen Virginia Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen Ohio Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen Insured Premium Income Municipal Fund 2, Nuveen California Premium Income Municipal Fund 2,

Nuveen Premium Income Municipal Fund 6, registered closed-end management investment companies. These registered open-end and closed-end investment companies currently have approximately \$32.8 billion in tax-exempt securities under management. Nationwide, more than 1,000,000 individual investors have purchased Nuveen's tax exempt trusts and funds. The present corporation was organized in 1967 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nuveen Corporation, successor to the original John Nuveen & Co. founded in 1898 as a sole proprietorship and incorporated in 1953. In 1974, John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated became a wholly-owned subsidiary of The St. Paul Companies, Inc., a financial services management company located in St. Paul, Minnesota. On May 19, 1992, common shares comprising a minority interest in The John Nuveen Company ("JNC"), a newly organized corporation which holds all of the shares of Nuveen, were sold to the general public in an initial public offering. St. Paul retains a controlling interest in JNC with over 70% of JNC's shares. The Sponsor is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and the Securities Industry Association and has its principal offices located in Chicago (333 W. Wacker Drive) and New York (140 Broadway). It maintains 12 regional offices.

24. OTHER INFORMATION  
AMENDMENT OF INDENTURE

The Indenture may be amended by the Trustee and the Sponsor without the consent of any of the Unitholders (1) to cure any ambiguity or to correct or supplement any provision thereof which may be defective or inconsistent, or (2) to make such other provisions as shall not adversely affect the Unitholders, provided, however, that the Indenture may not be amended to increase the number of Units in any Trust or to permit the deposit or acquisition of bonds either in addition to, or in substitution for any of the Bonds initially deposited in any Trust except as stated in Section 4 regarding the limited right of substitution of Replacement Bonds and except for the substitution of refunding bonds under certain circumstances. The Trustee shall advise the Unitholders of any amendment promptly after execution thereof.

TERMINATION OF INDENTURE

Each Trust may be liquidated at any time by written consent of 100% of the Unitholders or by the Trustee when the value of such Trust, as shown by any semi-annual evaluation, is less than 20% of the original principal amount of such Trust and will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that Units not yet sold aggregating more than 60% of the Units originally created are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor thereby reducing the net worth of such Trust to less than 40% of the principal amount of the Bonds originally deposited in the portfolio. (See "Essential Information Regarding the Trusts.") The sale of Bonds from the Trusts upon termination may result in realization of a lesser amount than might otherwise be realized if such sale were not required at such time. For this reason, among others, the amount realized by a Unitholder upon termination may be less than the principal amount of Bonds originally represented by the Units held by such Unitholder. The Indenture will terminate upon the redemption, sale or other disposition of the last Bond held thereunder, but in no event shall it continue beyond the end of the calendar year preceding the fiftieth anniversary of its execution for National and State Trusts, beyond the end of the calendar year preceding the twentieth anniversary of its execution for Long Intermediate, and Intermediate Trusts or beyond the end of the calendar year preceding the tenth anniversary of its execution for Short Intermediate and Short Term Trusts.

Written notice of any termination specifying the time or times at which Unitholders may surrender their Certificates, if any, for cancellation shall be given by the Trustee to each Unitholder at the address appearing on the registration books of the Trust maintained by the Trustee. Within a reasonable time thereafter the Trustee shall liquidate any Bonds in the Trust then held and shall deduct from the assets of the Trust any accrued costs, expenses or

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indemnities provided by the Indenture which are allocable to such Trust, including estimated compensation of the Trustee and costs of liquidation and any amounts required as a reserve to provide for payment of any applicable taxes or other governmental charges. The Trustee shall then distribute to Unitholders of such Trust their pro rata share of the balance of the Interest and Principal Accounts. With such distribution the Unitholders shall be furnished a final distribution statement, in substantially the same form as the annual distribution statement, of the amount distributable. At such time as the Trustee in its sole discretion shall determine that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it shall make distribution thereof to Unitholders in the same manner.

LEGAL OPINION

The legality of the Units offered hereby has been passed upon by Chapman and Cutler, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603. Special counsel for the Trusts for respective state tax matters are named in "Tax Status" for each Trust under Section 3. Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, has acted as counsel for the Trustee with respect to the Series, and, in the absence of a New York Trust from the Series, as special New York tax counsel for the Series.

AUDITORS

The Statements of Condition and Schedules of Investments at Date of Deposit included in this Prospectus have been audited by Arthur Andersen & Co., independent public accountants, as indicated in their report in this Prospectus, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said report.

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DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS\*

STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION. A description of the applicable Standard & Poor's Corporation rating symbols and their meanings follows:

A Standard & Poor's rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific debt obligation. This assessment may

take into consideration obligors such as guarantors, insurers or lessees.

The rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

The ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or for other circumstances.

The ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

- I. Likelihood of default--capacity and willingness of the obligor as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- II. Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
- III. Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization or other arrangements under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

AAA--This is the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA--Bonds rated AA have a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and differ from the highest rated issues only in small degree.

A--Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than bonds in higher rated categories.

BBB--Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for bonds in this category than for bonds in the higher rated categories.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): The ratings from "AA" to "BB" may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Provisional Ratings: The letter "p" indicates that the rating is provisional. A provisional rating assumes the successful completion of the project being financed by the issuance of the bonds being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements is largely or entirely dependent upon the successful and timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, makes no comment on the likelihood of, or the risk of default upon failure of, such completion. Accordingly, the investor should exercise his own judgment with respect to such likelihood and risk.

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\*As published by the rating companies.

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Note Ratings: A Standard & Poor's note rating reflects the liquidity concerns and market access risks unique to notes. Notes due in 3 years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes maturing beyond 3 years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

- SP-1 Very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics will be given a plus (+) designation.
- SP-2 Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

RATINGS OF INSURED TRUST UNITS.

A Standard & Poor's Corporation's rating on the units of an insured investment trust (hereinafter referred to collectively as "units" and "trusts") is a current assessment of creditworthiness with respect to the investment held by such trust. This assessment takes into consideration the financial capacity of the issuers and of any guarantors, insurers, lessees or mortgagors with respect to such investments. The assessment, however, does not take into account the extent to which trust expenses or portfolio asset sales for less than the trust purchase price will reduce payment to the unitholder of the interest and principal required to be paid on the portfolio assets. In addition, the rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold units, inasmuch as the rating does not comment as to market price of the units or suitability for a particular

investor.

Units rated "AAA" are composed exclusively of assets that are rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's and/or certain short-term investments. Standard & Poor's defines its AAA rating for such assets as the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is very strong. However, unit ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by Standard & Poor's and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. A brief description of the applicable Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating symbols and their meanings follows:

Aaa--Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues. Their safety is so absolute that, with the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances, characteristically, their market value is affected solely by money market fluctuations.

Aa--Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuations of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities. Their market value is virtually immune to all but money market influences, with the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances.

A--Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future. The market value of A-rated bonds may be

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influenced to some degree by economic performance during a sustained period of depressed business conditions, but, during periods of normalcy, A-rated bonds frequently move in parallel with Aaa and Aa obligations, with the occasional exception of oversupply in a few specific instances.

Moody's bond rating symbols may contain numerical modifiers of a generic rating classification. The modifier 1 indicates that the bond ranks at the high end of its category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Baa--Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well. The market value of Baa-rated bonds is more sensitive to changes in economic circumstances, and aside from occasional speculative factors applying to some bonds of this class, Baa market valuations move in parallel with Aaa, Aa and A obligations during periods of economic normalcy, except in instances of oversupply.

Con. (--)--Bonds for which the security depends upon the completion of some act or the fulfillment of some condition are rated conditionally. These are bonds secured by (a) earnings of projects under construction, (b) earnings of projects unseasoned in operation experience, (c) rentals which begin when facilities are completed, or (d) payments to which some other limiting condition attaches. Parenthetical rating denotes probable credit stature upon completion of construction or elimination of basis of condition.

Note Ratings:

MIG 1--This designation denotes best quality. There is present strong protection by established cash flows, superior liquidity support or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2--This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

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<TABLE>		
<C>	<S>	<C>
	NUVEEN	Tax-Exempt Unit Trusts
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		California Insured Trust 219
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		Pennsylvania Insured Trust
		175
</TABLE>		

<TABLE>		
<C>	<S>	<C>
	NUVEEN	Tax-Exempt Unit Trusts
	Sponsor	John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated
		333 West Wacker Drive
		Chicago, IL 60606-1286
		Telephone: 312.917.7700
		Swiss Bank Tower
		10 East 50th Street
		New York, NY 10022
		212.207.2000
	Trustee	United States Trust Company
		of New York
		770 Broadway
		New York, NY 10003
		800.257.8787
	Legal Counsel	Chapman and Cutler
	to Sponsor	111 West Monroe Street
		Chicago, IL 60603
	Independent	Arthur Andersen & Co.
	Public	33 West Monroe Street
	Accountants	Chicago, IL 60603
	for the Trusts	
</TABLE>		

Except as to statements made herein furnished by the Trustee, the Trustee has assumed no responsibility for the accuracy, adequacy and completeness of the information contained in this Prospectus.

This Prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement and exhibits relating thereto, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C., under the Securities Act of 1933, and to which reference is made.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make representations not contained in this Prospectus or in supplementary sales literature prepared by the Sponsor, and any information or representation not contained therein must not be relied upon as having been authorized by either the Trusts, the Trustee or the Sponsor. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any State to any person to whom it is not lawful to make such offer in such state. The Trusts are registered as a Unit Investment Trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such registration does not imply that the Trusts or any of their Units has been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended or approved by the United States or any State or agency or officer thereof.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS DATED 01/10/94 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST

-----  
100,000 UNITS

SERIES 716  
(A Unit Investment Trust)  
-----

The attached final Prospectus for a prior Series is hereby used as a preliminary Prospectus for the above stated Series. The narrative information and structure of the attached final Prospectus will be substantially the same as that of the final Prospectus for this Series. Although the attached Prospectus includes trusts as indicated therein, the specific trusts included in this Series when deposited may differ from such trusts. Information with respect to the actual trusts to be included, pricing, the number of Units, dates and summary information regarding the characteristics of securities to be deposited in this Series is not now available and will be different since each Series has a unique Portfolio. Accordingly the information contained herein with regard to the previous Series should be considered as being included for informational purposes only. Ratings of the securities in this Series are expected to be comparable to those of the securities deposited in the previous Series. However, the Estimated Current Return for this Series will depend on the interest rates and offering prices of the securities in this Series and may vary materially from that of the previous Series.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* A registration statement relating to the units of this Series has been \*  
\* filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission but has not yet \*  
\* become effective. Information contained herein is subject to comple- \*  
\* tion or amendment. Such Units may not be sold nor may offers to buy \*  
\* be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes \*  
\* effective. This Prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell \*  
\* or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale \*  
\* of the Units in any state in which such offer, solicitation or sale \*  
\* would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the \*  
\* securities laws of any such state. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Statement of differences between electronic filing and printed document.

Pursuant to Rule 499(c) (7) under the Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 0-11 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, Registrant hereby identifies those differences in the foregoing document between the electronic format in which it is filed and the printed form in which it will be circulated:

(1) The printed and distributed prospectus may be paged differently because the printed document may contain a different amount of information on each page from that contained in the electronic transmission.

(2) On the cover page, in the index and on the last page of the printed document, solid vertical bars will appear.

(3) In the printed document, footnote symbols may include a "dagger" or multiple "dagger". The "dagger" symbol is represented as # in the electronic document.

(4) The printed and distributed prospectus will not contain the preliminary prospectus legend included at the beginning of the first prospectus page.

NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST, SERIES 716

Cross-Reference Sheet

Pursuant to Rule 404(c) of Regulation C  
under the Securities Act of 1933

(Form N-8B-2 Items Required by Instruction 1 as  
to Prospectus on Form S-6)

FORM N-8B-2  
ITEM NUMBER

FORM S-6  
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3.	Name and address of Trustee	)	22 Information About the Trustee
4.	Name and address of principal Underwriter	)	23 Information About the Sponsor
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underwriter

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\_\_\_\_\_

\*Inapplicable, omitted, answer negative or not required.

#### CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION STATEMENT

##### A. BONDING ARRANGEMENTS OF DEPOSITOR:

The Depositor has obtained the following Stockbrokers Blanket Bonds for its officers, directors and employees:

INSURER/POLICY NO.	AMOUNT
United Pacific Insurance Co. Reliance Insurance Company B 74 92 20	\$10,000,000
Aetna Casualty and Surety 08 F10618BCA	\$10,000,000
St. Paul Insurance Co. 400 HC 1051	\$ 6,000,000

##### B. This Registration Statement comprises the following papers and documents:

The facing sheet

The Prospectus

The signatures

Exhibits

#### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant, Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust, Series 716, has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois on 01/10/94.

NUVEEN TAX-EXEMPT UNIT TRUST, SERIES 716  
(Registrant)

By JOHN NUVEEN & CO. INCORPORATED  
(Depositor)

By: James J. Wesolowski

\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President

Attest: Larry Woods Martin

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant Secretary

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the date indicated:

SIGNATURE	*TITLE	DATE
Richard J. Franke	Chairman, Board of Directors, ) Chief Executive Officer and ) Director ) )	
Donald E. Sveen	President, Chief Operating ) Officer and Director ) )	
Anthony T. Dean	Executive Vice President and ) Director )	James J. Wesolowski Attorney-in-Fact**
Timothy T. Schwertfeger	Executive Vice President and ) Director ) )	
O. Walter Renfftlen	Vice President and Controller ) (Principal Accounting Officer)) )	01/10/94

-----  
\*The titles of the persons named herein represent their capacity in and relationship to John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated, the Depositor.

\*\*The powers of attorney were filed on Form SE for Messrs. Franke, Sveen, Renfftlen, Dean and Schwerfeger with the Amendment to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust, Series 671 (File No. 33-49175).

#### CONSENT OF CHAPMAN AND CUTLER

The consent of Chapman and Cutler to the use of its name in the Prospectus included in the Registration Statement will be contained in its opinions to be filed as Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2 with Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement.

#### CONSENT OF STATE COUNSEL

The consents of special counsel to the Fund for state tax matters to the use of their names in the Prospectus included in the Registration Statement will be contained in their opinions to be filed as Exhibit 3.3 with Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement.

#### CONSENT OF STANDARD + POOR'S CORPORATION

The consent of Standard + Poor's Corporation to the use of its name in the Prospectus included in the Registration Statement will be filed as Exhibit 4.1 with Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement.

#### CONSENT OF KENNY S+P EVALUATION SERVICES

The consent of Kenny S+P Evaluation Services to the use of its name in the Prospectus included in the Registration Statement will be filed as Exhibit 4.2 with Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement.

#### CONSENT OF CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN

The consent of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn to the use of its name in the Prospectus included in the Registration Statement will be filed as Exhibit 4.3 with Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement.

#### CONSENT OF ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO.

The consent of Arthur Andersen & Co. to the use of its report and to the reference to such firm in the Prospectus included in the Registration Statement will be filed in Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

- 1.1(a) Copy of Trust Indenture and Agreement between John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated, Depositor, and United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Filed as Exhibit 1.1(a) to the Sponsor's Registration Statement filed with respect to Series 582 (File No. 33-37215) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 1.1(b) Schedules to Trust Indenture and Agreement (to be supplied by amendment).
- 1.2\* Copy of Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, of John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated, Depositor.
- 1.3\*\* Copy of amendment of Certificate of Incorporation changing name of Depositor to John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated.
- 2.1 Copy of Certificate of Ownership (included in Exhibit 1.1(a) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.1 Opinion of counsel as to legality of securities being registered (to be supplied by amendment).
- 3.2 Opinion of counsel as to Federal income tax status of securities being registered (to be supplied by amendment).
- 3.3 Consents of special state counsel to the Fund for state tax matters to use of their names in the Prospectus (to be supplied by amendment).
- 4.1 Consent of Standard + Poor's Corporation (to be supplied by amendment).
- 4.2 Consent of Kenny S+P Evaluation Services (to be supplied by amendment).
- 4.3 Consent of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn (to be supplied by amendment).
- 6.1 List of Directors and Officers of Depositor and other related information.

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\*Incorporated by reference to Form N-8B-2 (File No. 811-1547) filed on behalf of Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust, Series 16.

\*\*Incorporated by reference to Form N-8B-2 (File No. 811-2198) filed on behalf of Nuveen Tax-Exempt Unit Trust, Series 37.

JOHN NUVEEN & CO. INCORPORATED  
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

## A.

## OFFICERS

Richard J. Franke	Chairman, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Donald E. Sveen	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
Anthony T. Dean	Executive Vice President and Director
Timothy R. Schwertfeger	Executive Vice President and Director
O. Walter Renfftlen	Vice President and Controller
Paul E. Greenawalt	Vice President
Anna R. Kucinskis	Vice President
George P. Thermos	Vice President
H. William Stabenow	Vice President and Treasurer
Thomas C. Muntz	Vice President
Robert B. Kuppenheimer	Vice President
Paul C. Williams	Vice President
John H. Noonan	Vice President
Michael G. Gaffney	Vice President
Robert D. Freeland	Vice President
Bradford W. Shaw, Jr.	Vice President
Stuart W. Rogers	Vice President
James J. Wesolowski	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Stephen D. Foy	Vice President, Assistant Controller and Assistant Secretary
Larry W. Martin	Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary
Gifford R. Zimmerman	Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary
Katherine A. Erwin	Assistant Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary

## DIRECTORS

Richard J. Franke	Chairman, Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Donald E. Sveen	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
Anthony T. Dean	Executive Vice President and Director
Timothy R. Schwertfeger	Executive Vice President and Director

The principal business address of Messrs. Franke, Sveen, Dean and Schwertfeger is 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

B.

Each officer and director of John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated has been an officer, director or employee of the firm, or its corporate predecessor, for more than five years, except as follows:

Mr. Larry W. Martin is currently Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. From October 1987 until September 1992, he served as Assistant Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. From June 1980 until October 1987, he was an attorney in the Law Department of Sante Fe Southern Pacific Corporation.

Mr. Gifford R. Zimmerman is currently Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. From May 1988 until September 1992, he served as Assistant Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. From June 1982 until May 1988, he was associated with the law firm of Vedder, Price, Kaufman & Kammholz.

Ms. Katherine A. Erwin became Assistant Vice President, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary in May, 1990. From February 1986 until such time she was Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of Carson Pirie Scott and Company. From May 1983 until February 1986 she was associated with the law firm of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd.

01/10/94  
Chicago, Illinois